PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,636.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 6—30 P. M. 1909.				
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6523
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th "	MOREA	5000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7555	...	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	...	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7012
27th "	ARABIA	7909	...	...
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA *	1926	...	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	9513	...	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	5900	MONGOLIA	9504
8th "	CALEDONIA	7554	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7915	...	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that Pier between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly namely on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNERIN	5,423	A. Forest	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,760	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNERIN	5,423	A. Forest	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,982	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	4,990	H. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and next at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Gobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sanson House 91, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 or cash in advance, including delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. The Oldest Firm for sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD, INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 4th Feb.	9 a.m. Dutch Mandvis.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 5th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, apply as to outward connections to Ports in Africa, Persia, Straits Settlements, Manilla Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,375	Barlion	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BRIC	4,375	Galzenave	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	4,142	Bec	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,115	Bénétat	10th June, "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Imperial Direct Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.
SYDNEY	4,115	Rebufat	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Bonanni	8th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Ricci	15th Mar. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mackenzi	16th Apr. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 903	" 578	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 550 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	B. Pelone	27th Feb., 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belotto	27th Mar. "
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoa	27th Apr. "

Excellent first-class accommodation. Rates to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this medical department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been mostly subjects of a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections. No use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign vitality, sleeplessness, dullness and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because no competent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Agent in England 3/9 each. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on Black Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON.
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Every branch of Banking business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICE

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF A BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nowsera-Aliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000. (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Reading Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Melbourne	Foochow
Bombay	Adelaide	Bangkok
Calcutta	Singapore	Saigon
Colombo	Penang	Tientsin.
Madras.	Kuala Lumpur	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Shanghai (Parsh).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and [illegible] when due.

[illegible] Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,007

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anjung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons.	San Francisco.
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nanzuki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Victoria
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO., Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1875.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents and through Agents.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.
300,000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SCUFF OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA
ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED
MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: WESTERN UNION, A B C (5TH EDITION).

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the counterfeit form of Imitation.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences fruitful to the wear and tear and waste of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficience of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startling, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, and all other symptoms of nervous headache, weak stomach, and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Brain, spinal chord and nerve centres are thoroughly invigorated, healthy discharges restored, the whole system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasteful or unhealthy discharges, such as losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to the whole frame. It is recently termed what is "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scarvy, scrofula, and all those effects and symptoms of blood impurity, which are almost magical in the glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of, gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, accompanying symptoms, eczema, lupus, psoriasis, bad sore throats, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly arrests those long-standing bronchial troubles, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the forerunner of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or VETARZO Blood Medicine" whichever is required and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), on the unsuspecting public, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direct ion of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] ms of self-cure ever discovered for severe exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., [illegible] physical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the [illegible] happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and [illegible] sufferer should fail to avail himself of his complete treatise [illegible] Address [illegible]
Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1909, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

EXHIBITORS are REMINDED that the 2nd and FINAL ENTRIES for the above Show close at 6 P.M., THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at Rs. 5 each entry. The practice jumps will be available on the Marine Lines Maidan on Feb. 4th, 5th and 6th for forms of entry and prospectus. Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Queen's Road.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the above Company will COMMENCE to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Market Rates, from the 1st proximo.

G. JAYAKER AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THERE will be a SALE of the effects of the late Captain NEILL, the Royal Scots, on THURSDAY next, 4th FEBRUARY, at the QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES, the Royal Scots, at 10-30 A.M.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Trihoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to NOON of the 3rd March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N.-W. Railway.

Dated Samastipur,
The 27th January, 1909.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1909.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th February, 1909.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... „ 3	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		
Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.			

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla, N.S.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 25th January, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 5TH FEB. FRIDAY, 5TH FEB.
The Film of the TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE in ITALY will be shown.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15½ P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

FAREWELL CONCERT.

ROYAL SCOTS
AT
GREEN'S GARDENS

6TH FEBRUARY, 1909.
PROGRAMME.

From 7-30 to 8-30 P.M.

1. Overture	...	Hungarian	... Keler-Bela.
2. Sketch	...	Ireland for ever	... Mydcleton.
3. Selection	...	Cavalleria Rusticana.	Mascagni.
4. Serenade (whistling).		The Warblers	... Perry.
5. Czardas	...	Dernier Amour	... Gung'l.
6. Glee	...	Mynheer Van Dunck.	Bishop.

From 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

1. March	...	The Jolly Coppersmith.	Peter.
2. Overture	...	Zampa	... Herold.
3. Morceau	...	The Enchanted Bell...	Bennette.
4. Serenade (Vocal).		My Pretty Jane	... Kappey.
5. Selection	...	Lohengrin	... Wagner.
6. Valse	...	Les Fliches de Capidon.	Cole.
6. Glee	...	Hail Smiling Morn	... Spafforth.
7. Fantasia	...	A Voyage on a troopship.	Miller.
8. Selection	...	Scotch Medley	... Cavalini.

Synopsis for No. 4—Embarkation, Bos'uns' Whistle, All Hands up Anchor, Farewell, The Anchor's Weighed, A wet street and flowing Sea Storm, Prayer, Santa Lucia, Tour Bombay, The White Squall, Saturday night on the Fo'c'sle, Hornpipe, Rule Britannia.

W. R. REILLY, B.M.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION :—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM. England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma
Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

50 YEARS'
REPUTATION

To remain for 50 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency*. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain.*

Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.

A Postcard sent to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address :—

POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept.) 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal, for charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—KAUFFER & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as for as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the Turkish style, located in a healthy and select part of Bangalore. An reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Prohibit Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Commercial Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Vetcher Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and accuracy in value. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Webersy, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Leheers to Government Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, 2nd, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh, Re. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING,—apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply to THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNDLE," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Epitome of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REQUIRED A SLEEPING PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 40,000 in a very flourishing business or the same amount on good interest and reliable security. Apply to Box No. 1054, care of this paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooa Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and residence, Rs. 3 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort (within the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PROMPT DESPATCH.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co's EASTERN PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
3000 to USED A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
AS FENCHURCH [illegible] LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ROUND UNDRILLED BUSRA PEARLS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Sha Dalichand Virchand and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor Arab Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Vaheb Basha, the following :—

Lot No. 1—Round Undrilled Busra pearls 251 pieces.
„ „ 2— „ „ „ 79 „
„ „ 3— „ „ „ 75 „
„ „ 4—1 lot small pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above pearls will be on view to-day at the Auctioneers' Rooms, from 12 a. m.

SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF TIMBER, SLIPEERS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Haji Ismail Haji Habib, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 180, Ganesh Pait, POONA, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), a large quantity of timber of different sizes, consisting of Moulmein scantlings, planks, ceiling, cornice, mixed Java teak timber, teak and Java teak slippers, teak beams, Java teak pest and planks, country teak slippers, etc.

Also materials for removal of corrugated shed of 3 country tiled sheds, also, remaining lease of about 10 months of ground on which the three tiled sheds are now standing; 1 tonga, pony, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the goods are now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 64 Bales Straw Boards.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 4 P. M. (S. T.), in Victoria Dock, No. 10 Warehouse, on account of the concerned

ex. S. S. "F. Ferdinand,"

H E and Co.—64 bales damaged straw Boards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 85 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.

1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case coloured Doria.
300 pieces grey shirtings, etc.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Canjee Jaithabhoy :—
20 bales dyed shirtings.
4 cases coloured dorias.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Gopal Canjee :—
15 cases white shirtings.
8 cases white Leno Check.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Mohanlal Sackerchand :—6 cases mercerised grey yarn.

AUCTION SALE of Grey Shirtings, Tennis Flannels.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the following goods on account and at the risk of undermentioned parties :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Meghjee Anandjee—
6415-21, 6423-30, 6433-4—17 bales G. shirtings.
6398-6408, 6411-41—17 bales G. shirtings.
6440-42, 6445-54—13 bales G. shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Gunny Suleman :—
1/—4 cases of Tennis Flannels.

AUCTION SALE of Silver Plated-Ware.

Under instructions from the B. I. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P. M., at their Rooms, a large quantity of silver plated ware, (by best makers, as Elkington, Mappin and Webb Muirhead and Son, &c.). consisting of Saloon table lamps, butter knives, coffee pots, cruet frames, cheese scoops, table and dessert forks, egg, dessert, salt and table spoons, toast racks, trays, dish covers, tureens and covers, sugar basins, gravy spoons, soup and sauce ladles, sugar tongs, skewers, pickle frames, entree dishes, and covers, snuffers, napkin rings, snuffer trays, sauce bowls, lamp extinguishers, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1909.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
FOR SALE.

FOOTS' PATENT FOLDING BATH CABINET.

Model A, No. 1., complete with Improved Generator in strong Copper, etc., together with necessary FACE STEAMER, and Liquid Sulphur.

Offered at the lowest possible price.

For price and further particulars apply to—

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE Medicine. Leucoderma (white leprs); Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolygange Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Rope Walk Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Pestonji Framji Talati and others, the following very valuable landed property :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Rope Walk Lane, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, facing the said Rope Walk Lane, on the East Side thereof and bounded on the East by the property of Manekbai and Motlibai, executrices of Jehangir N. Wadia, on the West by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the North by the gully belonging to the mortgagors and the property secondly described and on the South by the properties of Bamanjee Jijibhoy and Manekbai and Motlibai, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A, Ward No. 1178, Street No. 5, Rope Walk Lane, and registered in the Collector's books under Old No. 36-36 New No. 4876, Old Survey No. 1503, New Survey No. 9496.

Secondly.—All that peace or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Rope Walk Lane, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, facing Rope Walk Lane on the East side thereof and bounded on the East by the property of Jerbai, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Framjee, on the West by Rope Walk Lane, on the North by gully of the mortgagors and the Jewish Synagogue and on the South by a gully and beyond that by the property firstly described, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A, Ward No. 1179, Street No. 79, Rope Walk Street, registered under Collector's Old No. 35-35, New No. 4876 and Old Survey No. 1503 and New Survey No. 9496 and the said firstly and secondly described properties are together admeasuring four hundred and thirty-seven square yards.

For further Particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

On STURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BANNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome square dining table, arms and without arm chairs, rich mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpets, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, corner cabinets, hall standard lamps, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, office chairs, book presses, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood rocking chairs, single and double meat safes, copper utensils, &c., &c. The property of C. R. Leonard, Esquire, Manager, R. Ditmar & Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1909.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?
THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun :—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co., beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1904, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The health of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and will endeavour to be those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of [illegible] and will be pleased to [illegible] may be entrusted.

WESTMINSTER STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS :—
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. WHISKEY
Famous for 100 YEARS.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 92, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED.

A SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER for construction. He must be a good instrument man and be experienced in Railway Construction, and must be able to join immediately. Starting pay Rs. 150 plus Rs. 30 horse allowance. The appointment will be permanent to a suitable man. Apply to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER and AGENT,
Barsi Light Railay,
Barsi Town.

Write to the Superintendent, Kalu Fruit Gardens of the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District, for the following :—

If ever you wish to be on the spree
And have a good drink without the D. T.
Look sharp with a letter
You cannot do better
Than write to RENNICK for his Apple Tea.
And for the Estates Evaporated Fruits.

FOR SALE.

A 3 CYLINDER 7-9 h.p., 3 seated, Vauxhall Motor Car in good running order, only being SOLD as owner is going home.—The Car may be seen and tried by applying to the Western India Motor Car Company, Rampart Row, or owner. Price, Rs. 1,700. Reasonable offers considered to ensure early sale.

LIEUT. K. S. ROBERTSON,
The Royal Scots, Colaba.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, pecuniarly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—Residences of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOAN

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands — Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on the 1st instant, for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Chesapeake, 2,885 tons Captain H T Mawat, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Strathtay, 2,850 tons Captaian R Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons Captain B W H Snow, will sail to-day for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr and Mrs H T Koerner, Mr and Mrs Clark, Mr P B Von Ranzenfeld, Mr G Menasche, Mr R Kahn, Mr and Mrs. W H Bush, Mr P D Khan, Mr E Mahomedbhoy and son, Mr C Tilsley, Mr and Mrs J M Whiton. For Melbourne—Capt McWatters. For Singapore—Mr F Ploright, Mr C L Low and Lt L M Ingley. For Hong Kong—Mr F R Manu. For Shanghai—Mr and Mrs R Vieaji.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,457 tons Captain H Siebji, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg etc with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah via Gulf ports, Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo, 98 cases opium, 6 cattle and 46 passengers.

THE Japanese Line steamer Ceylon Maru 342 tons, Captain F L. Pyne arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Firoozi, 2,005 tons, Captain A.B. Watson arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Jedah with 918 pilgrims During the voyage 21 deaths occurred among the pilgrims and cases of small-pox.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Quilca 4,942 tons, Captain H. J. Brooks arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Hensage.R N Flagship
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 2.

Amaye.....4359 .....Daniel.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....25-1....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Chesapeake .....1886 Mowat .....Standard Oil Co
Firoozi.....2005 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Goalpara.....1350 Elton .....P G M M & Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters .....T Morrison & Co
Ipsmich .....576 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kollenturn...3288 Volkainaer.....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2153 Moser .....N F K N & Co
Landaura 2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Majidi.....1857 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda 1961....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms.....T Morrison & Co
River Firth.....2883 ..Bryce....W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....Smith.....Transport
Spring burn...3173...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Safi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfellan...2818 Mackirdy.....W & A G & Co
Shah Ameer.....1927 Harrison.....B & H S N Co
Shaballan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Schwarzenfels...2457 Sibjee .....W & A Graham & Co
Umta.....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	8436	Hood ...	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan...	2849	Moore..	Hull	15-2	M Mackenzie & Co
C & R Celtic King...	2589	Humphreys ...	Antwerp ...	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan....	3393	Edmunds	Hull ...	13-2	W & A G & Co
G Ahmadi ...	1040	Hughes ...	Jeddah	4-2	B & P S N Co
H Morthale...	1737	Batten.	Genoa	10 2	T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru	31-42	Pyne	Kobe ...	11-2	N Y Kaisha
L Dumra...	762	McDiarmid ...	P Gulf	4-2	M M & Co
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Gondey ...	Baltimore ...	4-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga ...	1894	Robertson ...	Hull & Niborough	6-2	W & A G & Co
Q Gouverneur	3120	Burmeister	Zanzibar	4-2	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindoo....3156 Graves...Karachi 13-2 F Muir & Co
2 Britannia.....1969 Errington ...Liverpool .....5-2 W & A G & Co
3 Clavercak....2440 Urquhart .....Rotterdam .....6-2 W & A G & Co
4 Kt of St George 2166 Stephens N F Volkart & Bros
5 Inchbarra 2572 Nicholas...Dunkirk 13-2T M & Co
6 Africa.....3521 Bodesmith. Rotterdam 1-2 A L S N Co
7 Ballechmyle ...2105 Curtis ..Rangoon 3-2K N & Co
8 Reigate....3504 Ross. Yokohama...6 2 P & O S N Co
9 Delta ...4780 Snow ...Shanghai...3-2 P & O S N Co
10 & 11 Quilca...4942 Brock.....Rangoon M M & Co
12 Macedonia....5345 Bennett China &c 17-2 P & O Co
14 Dwarka .....750 Cole .....Busreh 4-2 M M & Co

M W D D

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward...London ...3-2 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Quilca s	Brooks	Rangoon, Jan 22
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah, Jan 12
	Ceylon Maru s	Pyne	Kobe, Jan 5
2	Goolpara s	Elton	Busrah, Jan 21
	Schwarzenfels s...	Siebji	Humburg, Dec 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, &c
2	Takasaki Maru s..	Mocker	Yokohama, &c
	Badrie s	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Strathtay s	Mackenzie ...	Mormugoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Delta Snow for Shanghai, &c.
„ Chesapeake-Mawat for Karachi.

The following ves el began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Goalpara, for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Lundwara, for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia outward bound passed Suez on the 31st ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Duo Baldnino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Names	From
28	Matheran	N Bannatyne	Liverpool
	Bavaria	W Robertson	Liverpool
	Lunka	E H Gasland	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

29	Kohinur	W C Bird	Chittagong
	Ranee	A H Mackinnon	Java
	Kintail	D J Griffiths	Rangoon
	Ceylon	T E Andrews	London and Dundee
	Norfolk	D Buckley	Bombay
	City of Sparta	McNeil	London and Dunkirk
	Argenfels	R Feltrup	Hamburg & Bremen
	Matoppo	W H Dormand	Boston & New York

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain G. J. G. Young, M.B., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. N. L. Cater, of the Indian Civil Service, and Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 6th January.

Mr J H R Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner Thal Sub-Division, Kohat District, with effect from the 6th January.

Captain D G Wilson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat with effect from the 6th January.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. G. R. Vanderspar, Deputy Examiner of Accounts is transferred from the office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts North Western Railway.

Mr. W. J. Britts, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts has been granted extraordinary leave without pay for one day in extension.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, United Provinces is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch with effect from the 2nd January during the absence on combined leave of Mr. N. F. McLeod, and until further orders.

The services of Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 10th of January.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave:—Captain R. E. Carr-Hall, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 3rd class Military Accounts Department (medical certificate) for 6 months.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The term of appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, of Captain R. F. Peiniger, R.A., is extended for five years, with effect from the 23rd January.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave:—Engineer C. B. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, for five days (u. p. a.)

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Rose, R.E., Junior Government Inspector of Railways, circle No. 33 Gorakhpur, is appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, circle No. 1, Calcutta, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

Mr. W. Leach, Locomotive Foreman and Honerary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on that Railway in class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 26th October and until further orders.

The following covenanted temporary Engineers are appointed to the permanent Engineering Establishment of State Railways as Assistant Engineers:—Victor Bayley, Ebenezer Fraser, Walter Vincent Butcher, Richard Rockfort Byron, Edwin Watson.

Mr. Clarence Moreland Brisco Owen, Temporary Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to the permanent Engineering Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," Jan. 5.

Passengers per Italian steamer "R. Rubattino," which is expected to arrive on the early morning of the 5th instant:—Mr and Mrs Cooper, Sister Carissa, Lieut Fitz Roy, Sister Gladys, Mr W Jansen, Miss E A Lane, Miss Martins, Sister Folberts, Miss Purvis, Mr Fisher, Rev Bisisi, Sister Romilia, Mr and Mrs A Bisson, Mr Sutcliffe, Mr Theriffall and Miss Todd.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

MARRIAGE.

WICKHAM—MORRAH—January 26, at St. Thomas' Church, San Thome, Madras, by the Rev. G. H. Smith, Incumbent, Leonard Latham, third son of the Rev. H. J. Wickham, of Winchester, to Gertrude Edith, third daughter of the late Colonel J. A. Morrah, formerly 60th Rifles, and of Mrs. Morrah, of Winchester.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncrasy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kempx Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m.; High water, 10-17m., 11-24s.; Low water 4-59m., 4-11s.

First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m.

Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m.

B. V. R. Camp, Santa Cruz, Battalion Sports.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Business Maxim: "It behoves you to be keenly vigilant; better had you watch in the market place than slumber in the temple."—M. MAETERLINCK.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 5th, Full Moon, 1h. 54-9m. p.m.; Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 4.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Annual General Meeting, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m.

Friday, February 5.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 22nd January, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Saturday February 6.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Government House, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scottish Band, Farewell Concert, Green's Gardens, 7-30 p.m. B. V. R., Camp at Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Sunday, February 7.—Sun rises, 7h. 11m., Sun sets 6h. 35m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Tanga, per s.s. "Gouverneur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Friday the 5th instant.

LECTURE.—A lecture on the "Missing Link or Human Origins" will be delivered by the Rev. E Blatter, S. J., in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, this evening at 6-30 p.m., Major Kilkelly, I.M.S., presiding. Entrance free.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd February.

717. Inspection. Parade.—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m.

Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order.

1 Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

2 The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their company to attend this parade.

Trains.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 2.

The disturbance which entered North-west India yesterday passed right across the country into the neighbourhood of the Simla Hills without giving any appreciable rain in the plains.

A few cents fell in Gujarat, Rajputana and the extreme north-west of the United Provinces, but a quarter of an inch at Sialkot was the largest fall. Heavy cloud persists over Sind and Gujarat and the weather appears unsettled over North-west India generally, but nothing more than a few local showers are likely.

Result in the plains.—Rain continued yesterday on the Orissa Coast, Barisal and Saugor Island each reporting quarter of an inch. The weather is, however, clearing up and it is not likely that further rain will fall.

Temperature and humidity are normal or in defect over the greater part of the country.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in the extreme north and a few scattered falls of rain may occur over the plains of North-west India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern districts but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity has decreased slightly at Rawalpindi and Multan, but has increased at the other stations; it is now normal or only in slight defect over the whole division. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the western districts. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at night at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased and is only light in Sind, while in Rajputana skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in Lower Sind but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal in East Rajputana but has fallen elsewhere, both the maximum and the minimum being now low at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj records 0·10 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in West Central India, but has generally increased and is now inexcess elsewhere. Temperature has risen but continues normal except in Cutch where it is now high at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures have generally fallen and are are again lower than usual over nearly the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature remains generally low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity has become normal in the Bombay Deccan but is in defect in Hyderabad. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures continue lower than usual in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure has moved eastwards and is shown to-day over the north-western districts of the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. Pressure is low also in the north Punjab. The eastward progression has not been attended with any precipitation of importance. Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme north and are only lightly clouded in the east Punjab.

Bhuj has had a light fall of rain and a residual area of low pressure is noticeable over Cutch and north Guajrat.

A few light showers may occur in the extreme north and east Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (1st)	64·6	53·6	...	5·24
Jask (1st)	P	P	...	1·64
Muskat (1st)	78·8	67·1	...	4·70
Multan	63·3	41·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	59·9	35·9	...	1·46
Lahore	64·9	45·2	0·03	1·04
Sirsa	72 8	40·6	0·02	0·23
Ambala	67·0	44·5	0·05	1·07
Delhi	75·2	51·7	...	0·47
Agra	74·5	50·0	...	1·06
Mainpuri	75·8	45·1	...	0·39
Jhansi	77·5	54·0	...	0·44
Cawnpore	76·9	42·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	75·6	43·5	...	0·22
Jacobabad	67·6	39·3	...	0·07
Karachi	76·5	57·5	0·01	0·69
Ajmer	76·4	50·7	...	0·33
Jaipur	76·2	48·1	0·02	0·37
Kotah	P	P	...	0·18
Bhuj	77·7	62·0	0·10	0·10
Dwarka	77·3	70·7	...	0·00
Veraval	76·7	62·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	83·9	56·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar	82·5	60·5	...	0·00
Surat	84·1	58·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	84·6	60 2	...	0·00
Deesa	83·8	54·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	77·5	52·8	...	0·00
Indore	77·6	51·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	74·5	44·3	...	0·86
Saugor	74 6	58·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	79·1	47·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	82·2	50·1	...	0·07
Akola	83·7	50·6	...	0·00
Amraoti	83·3	50 8	...	1·06
Nagpur	82·6	50·1	...	0·02
Chanda	84·5	49·0	...	0·03
Raipur	79·7	54·6	...	0·00
Bombay	78·6	65·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	81·3	60·6	...	0·20
Mormugao	80·0	63·7	...	0·00
Kaznar	82·3	59·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	84·4	51·6	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	81·4	47·5	...	0·00
Poona	84·5	50·2	...	0·27
Sholapur	86·3	58·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·7	60·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	84·8	54·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	81·2	50·2	...	0·83
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	50·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	85·3	57·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	83·7	64·9	...	0·24
Calicut	85·3	70·1	...	5·36
Cochin	88·7	74·3	...	1·09
Colombo	86·5	69·0	...	6·20
Masulipatam	85·7	69·8	...	0·23
Bellary	93·0	67·2	...	0·26
Cuddapah	94·2	66·6	...	4·05
Madras	86·0	67·5	...	18·84
Nungalore	88·2	58·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	91·4	64·8	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	91·1	64·8	...	6·20
Nagapatam	88·9	68·5	...	10·20

Is ordinary Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

CALCUTTA SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

Medical Men's Views.

Indications are not wanting that Calcutta is at present in the throes of a severe epidemic of small-pox, says the "Statesman."

It is therefore regrettable to note that, despite the outcry raised in 1906 respecting the wretched condition of the small-pox wards in the Campbell Hospital, and the totally inadequate accommodation for patients, nothing has been done to remedy matters in the meantime, and those wards remain to-day almost in the same condition as they then were. The scheme that was submitted after the 1906 outbreak for the rebuilding and improvement of the small-pox and plague wards was, it is understood, sanctioned, but for some reason or another it has remained in abeyance. As the carrying out of this portion of the projected improvement of the Campbell Hospital in no way depended upon the removal of the Refuse platform adjacent to the outdoor dispensary which blocked other portions of the general scheme of improvement, the delay in providing adequate accommodation for small-pox patients is all the more remarkable.

One of the consequences of this delay is that the Campbell Hospital authorities are now hurriedly erecting sheds to provide accommodation for the abnormally large number of patients taken there within the last month.

The disease, which has been present in the City almost continuously since 1906, manifested a sudden tendency to increase about the end of December last, and by the second week of January no fewer than 117 deaths were recorded. At first nearly all the cases occurred in the northern part of the town and it was reported that they were not of a virulent type, but before many days it became clear that the disease had spread to other parts and soon there were not many wards that were free, while at the same time the type changed to one of a graver form.

THE CAMPBELL HOSPITAL.

How severe the present outbreak is may be gathered from the fact that though the public have hitherto shewn the strongest disinclination to seek aid at the Campbell Hospital as in-door patients, there have been about 125 admissions up to date, and of these about 90 patients are still there. As the authorities of the hospital are disinclined to furnish statistics, it is impossible to say what proportion of the remaining 30 were discharged cured and how many of them succumbed.

It should be noted that during the whole of last year the total number of admissions into the Campbell Hospital for small-pox was about 175 while in the current month there have been 125. In the corresponding month of the last five years the number has ranged between 16 and 20, including the year of the severe epidemic, which closed with a total of 2,905 deaths from this cause alone, the mortality in 1907 being 1,286. There have been 215 deaths in only a fortnight of the current month.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

Dr. Jogendro Chunder Ghose, a gentleman of wide experience, and several other medical practitioners whose opinions on the subject our representative sought were not inclined to lay much weight upon the fact that there had been a decline in the mortality from small-pox during the last fortnight.

Dr. Pearse, Health Officer of the Corporation, was however of a contrary opinion. In an interview with a representative of the "Statesman," he said that the present outbreak commenced about Christmas, but it did not show any marked development until the second week of the current month, when 117 deaths were reported. The following week showed a decline, the number of deaths being 98, while during this week so far as it had gone there had been only 47. From the fact that the mortality has been declining, whereas if the disease showed a disposition to go on developing it would be expected to increase, and from the further fact that this is not the cycle year, he believed the outbreak would die out as suddenly as it had commenced.

Referring to the large number of admissions into the Campbell Hospital this month he accounted for it by saying that the people went more readily into hospital now than they used to, and he added that another reason was that cases were taken there not only from the town but also from Howrah and the surrounding suburbs. It was scarcely more than two years since there was a severe outbreak, and previous experience showed that they recurred every fourth or fifth year, so the present one ought not to be of that character.

Asked whether he had seen Dr. Vaughan's appeal for help, which was published in the papers, and whether he did not consider that an indication of the gravity of the situation he said: "At all events I do not take such a gloomy view of it. I may be wrong, but I do not expect to have a serious outbreak this year."

THE QUINQUENNIAL RECURRENCE.

Several medical gentlemen, including some who are on the Municipal Board, are inclined to take a different view from that expressed by the Health Officer. It was stated that there was no dependence to be placed on the quinquennial recurrence of severe outbreak as the disease had apparently made its permanent abode here.

However this may be, the public seem to realise the danger of the situation and unusually large numbers of all classes are presenting themselves for vaccination at all the depots and vaccine stations.

There was an enormous crowd of Europeans, Eurasians and Indians at the Ripon Street Hospital yesterday morning all eager to have themselves inoculated. Quite a large number of ladies came there with their children, some of them infants.

The Indians, who have generally avoided vaccination, seemed to have got over their distaste for this form of protecting themselves.

Medical men agree that though the protection afforded by vaccination is great, when there is an epidemic established in a place like Calcutta which is a sort of endemic home of small-pox, and where there are all kinds of factors tending to spread the contagion, it is a wise thing to be re-vaccinated, whether the previous vaccination was successful or not. The inconvenience caused by a successful vaccination is of course not to be compared in any way with even a mild attack of small-pox.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

It is gratifying to find that the Health Department are fully prepared for any emergency and are able to supply sufficient lymph to vaccinate 150,000 persons at the present moment. The lymph which is produced at the vaccine depot at Ballygunge has proved to be of excellent quality. Precautions have been taken this year to have calves tested by the tuberculean test, as is done in Europe, to make sure that the animals are free from tuberculosis. It will interest more people to know that the animals are kept isolated for several weeks before being used, not only to improve their condition but also to make certain that they are free from disease.

As regards the accommodation for patients at the Campbell Hospital, no exception can be taken to that provided for the paying patients both European and Indian, but unfortunately the ward for the former comprises only 16 beds, one in each room of a two-storied building, and for the latter only four beds in a small "pucca" building. Besides this there are two "pucca" wards, each containing 32 beds, one being for non-paying Europeans and one for Indians without means. There is also a "pucca" ward with 12 beds for non-paying Indian women. These wards are practically in the same condition as they were two years ago. As there is a large number of non-paying Indian males over and above those that the ward above referred to can hold, a tiled shed capable of holding 30 patients has been erected, and another designed to accommodate a similar number is being run up rapidly.

Out of the total number of patients in the hospital at present 23 are Europeans and 66 Indians. Amongst the former is a soldier who has been brought down from Kaschrapara. He belongs to a Company of the Gordon Highlanders, who are taking part in the manœuvres there.

With the exception of this outbreak the health of the city is exceptionally good for this period of the year. There is very little cholera and plague is lower than it has ever been.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

A Remarkable Case.

MR. H. J. BELL, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Aligarh, had before him recently what he called a most extraordinary case of arsenical poisoning. It appears that a Brahmin family, consisting of many members, lived in adjacent houses in the same enclosure in the village of Maghaura, police station Chandaus, in the Aligarh district. The various branches of this family were descended from two brothers, Karori and Nirmal. Lal Singh was the head of the Branch descended from Nirmal, and he had a separated son Dallu, who with his wife Mussammat Bhawani, lived in a separate house. Mussammat Bhawani had been delivered of a male child who was a few weeks old at the date of the tragic occurrence, which led to the trial. Karori had a grandson, Kara, whose wife, Mussammat Jumna, was the accused in the case. She had two daughters, Hiradei and Jaidei who were two of the most important witnesses for the prosecution. Lal Singh was a man of some consequence and means, being much better off than any other member of the family. He had in his sole service a family of Chamars, a family of Kabars or Dhimars, and a family of sweepers. On Wednesday, the 25th March, 1908, the midday meal at Lal Singh's place was cooked by Mussammat Kundania, a widowed daughter of Lal Singh. She made chapaties of maize, and jhor or karbi, which was a kind of *tirabout* made of curdled milk and gram flour. The maize flour had been ground the same morning by another woman of the family, and the curd had also been made the same morning. The gram flour had been in the house for some time. Mussammat Kundania used up all the maize flour and the gram flour that was in the house. Mussammat Kundania was at the time taking care of Mussammat Bhawani's infant child, and the mother was still lying ill in her house, next door to that of Lal Singh. After setting out the maize flour in an open flat plate in the chauka she went with the child next door to the mother, leaving the curds and the gram flour in separate earthen pots, all of them being uncovered. Mussammat Kundania stated with Mussammat Bhawani for a few minutes, leaving the house of Lal Singh empty. On her return she made the bread first and then the jhor, using the ingredients aforementioned. She mixed the jhor in the some plate as that in which she had put the maize flour. After the food had been cooked the family came in to eat it. A number of those who ate the bread or the jhor or both became violently ill. Some of them noticed bad taste in the jhor which was attributed to black turmeric used in flavouring. What was left of the jhor was not given to the menials. No suspicion fell on the bread, and what was not eaten was given to the Chamar, Dhimar and Bhangi menials. They ate of the bread with the result that one Bhangi woman and three Chamars died of arsenical poisoning. Eleven other persons were more or less seriously affected.

The first of the deaths occurred on the evening of the 26th, and a report was made at the thana the same night in which no one was mentioned as suspected, though it was said that the enemies of the family might be responsible. The police enquiry commenced and continued for some days without success till the Sub-Inspector and the Chaukidars disguised themselves as Fakirs and went about the village praying and listening. The Sub-Inspector alleged that he had overheard a conversation in consequence of which he called for and questioned Mussammat Jumna. She made a statement to him in which she cast suspicion on Mussammat Bhawani, but on further enquiry this tale was found to be entirely baseless. Mussammat Jumna was brought to Aligarh on the 1st April to make a statement, but she was sent back to her village and the Inspector took up the enquiry. On the 3rd April Mussammat Jumna's daughters made incriminating statements against her, one of them stating that she had actually seen her going into the chauka of Lal Singh during the short absence of the woman in charge there, and the other stating that she had prevented her from eating a portion of the bread, saying to her that she would get ill if she did so. On the 4th April, 1908, the accused made a statement to a Magistrate at Aligarh which did not amount to a full confession, and this statement she retracted on the 28th May when she was questioned by the committing magistrate. This statement was to the effect that one Mussammat Chaudania came to her and took her to one Badri Prasad, who was a great enemy of Lal Singh, beguiling her with the promise of two rupees. She went to Badri Prasad and he gave her a rupee and a white medicine in a paper which he asked her to put secretly into the food of Lal Singh, assuring her that it was harmless, but would have the effect of reducing Lal Singh to poverty and exalting accused to wealth. Badri Prasad added, however, that if harm did occur his name was to be kept secret. Accordingly the accused, acting on these instructions and with the knowledge that Badri Prasad and Lal Singh were enemies, took advantage of the temporary absence of Mussammat Kundania to mingle the powder with the flour.

After an exhaustive discussion of the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, the learned Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that this statetement, though subsequently retracted, represented the true state of things and gave an idea of what actually happened. In the circumstances the learned Judge thought that Sections 302 or 328 were not applicable, as the accused did not know that the packet contained poison, but convicting her under Section 304 I.P.C, of doing a rash and negligent act likely to endanger life, sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

THE Duke of Norfolk has received a letter from the War Office stating that the King has granted a special medal and an annuity of £10 a year to Staff-Sergeant Keys, who enlisted in the old 35th Sussex Regiment in 1850, and served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. In 1882 he was appointed orderly room clerk to the 4th Royal Sussex Regiment, and

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A VICEROY'S GREATEST TASK.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—In the last Indian Budget debate at Home Mr. Rees moved an amendment "to the effect that the reforms proposed by the Government of India were satisfactory but that the educational system stood in urgent need of reform." We quote from his article "India in Parliament in 1908," in the "Fortnightly Review" for December. Lord Percy, he says, in the Lords, also "chiefly devoted himself the all-important question of education." Lord Morley, in replying to Lord Curzon, had before said that "any Viceroy who takes in hand, at the roots, the present condition of unrest, will devote all the powers of his mind to the revision of the educational system." Reform is in the air. We are about to make advances of the utmost importance—by associating in the counsels of the Supreme Government, the Princes and Chiefs of India, and in the counsels of Local Governments the nobles of the Provinces; by enlarging the Legislative Councils, Imperial and Provincial, and extending their functions; by creating Local Executive Councils, and perhaps by including in the Supreme Executive Council one of the Ruling Chiefs. For Imperial Defence, it is to be hoped, something is about to be done in consultation with the Chiefs and the great nobles. But so far we have heard nothing of that reform which is perhaps the most important of all for the peace and prosperity of India—the reform of the educational system.

"This Government," said the Marquess of Hastings, "will never be influenced by the erroneous position that to spread information among men is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority." On the other hand, writes his biographer (in the "Rulers of India" series), "society was left free and unfettered to develop itself "without the impression of much higher culture for which it was unfitted.' Out italics indicate the inquiry which naturally arises upon Lord Hastings' 'dictum,' namely, as to what information may be spread without rendering men less tractable? What, in fact, is the revision which Lord Morley says is needed, of the educational system, in order to 'take in hand at the roots the present condition of unrest." "When a throne has been seized by a bold stroke," wrote the famous "Times" Paris correspondent, Henri de Blowitz, "when it has been retained by repression, when the hold over the country is dependent on the docile vote of the unthinking masses, there can be no abandonment of the absolute prerogatives the ruler has bestowed on himself. The slightest concession becomes a weapon in the hands of the assailant, and the autocratic fortress only remains impregnable so long as no breach can be made." For "docile vote" read "passive consent," and the above describes our position in India. Lord Morley's declarations in Parliament are to the same effect as M. de Blowitz's weighty words—"there can be no abandonment of the absolute prerogatives the ruler has bestowed on himself." But the lesson taught in our schools and colleges is absolutely the reverse of this. Our pupils are fed upon historical precedents showing the uses and power of agitation. In our educational establishments is sown, at the cost of the taxpayer, the wind of which he is reaping the whirlwind. The logical conclusion to which we educate the minds of young India is that stated by Sir Edmund Cox in the "Nineteenth Century" for December, that "we ought to leave the Indians to themselves and depart." The "Self-Government" of Lord Ripon is merely a means to that end, "a step which would meet with approval provided that it is recognised as a step and nothing more." The whole method of our official teaching, as of the preaching of many irresponsible Britons in or outside of Parliament, is directed to the breaching of the autocratic fortress spoken of by M. de Blowitz.

There is no more pressing question at the present day, in India, than that revison of the educational system, to which Lord Morley says that any Viceroy should devote all the powers of his mind, who would allay unrest. Even Imperial Defence is not perhaps so pressing for Japan, the Russian revolutionaries, the German menace and the Near Eastern crisis have insured us a long respite from Russia's ambition. We have time first to set our house in order—beginning at the foundation with our rising generation and our schools. Mr. Rees says that, in stating the maxim above quoted, Lord Morley was paying a very high compliment to Lord Curzon. The hostility of Bengal to that Viceroy was due, no doubt—not to the partition which ("pace" Lord Macdonnell was a mere pretext, but—to the fact that Lord Curzon saw the evils of our educational system and indicated the remedy. The method and details of that remedy are questions for the experts. But the general lines which it should follow have long since been declared and are well understood. We will quote, not the actual diffuse words but the sense of a note on the subject by an experienced educational officer of a Native State:—"The State grant for educational purposes is misused. The object of free State education is, or should be, the instruction of the masses, in elementary knowledge, in the primary schools. Actually, most of the grant is spent upon the higher education, while the primary schools are starved. The only instruction which the taxpayers should be called on to afford, free of cost to pupils, is that in primary schools "(the three R's, in fact)." After that is fully provided for all, especially agriculturists, who will avail themselves of it, then if anything remains over in the State grant it may be applied to aid in some small degree in the higher education of those who are willing to pay for that education. If it is worth having it is worth paying for, by those who profit thereby. It is not the business of the State to supply it wholly, or even mainly, at the cost of the taxpayers—in other words, of the agriculturists."

FLYING.

The "PIONEER" :—Though the evidences of man's power to fly on a machine heavier than air and to direct its course its indisputably established, and high flying, night flying, flying over buildings and woods and point-to-point aerial journeys are now the order of the day, the era when the Arctic Ocean or the vast unexplored deserts of Southern Arabia are to be crossed by aeroplane has not yet come. To deny its eventual arrival would be the part of a singularly bold prophet, but in the meantime it is interesting to note that the more humdrum work of exploration by means of bodies terrestrial is not being neglected. The year before us, on the contrary promises to afford exceptional interest in this respect, and the high standard set during the last by such pioneers as Dr. Sven Hedin and Dr. Stein bids fair to be adequately sustained in 1909. Among impending expeditions that of the Duke of the Abruzzi to the Himalayas doubtless first commands attention in this country, since the noble climber will come among us in the guise not only of the explorer but of the romantic hero. The Duke is reported to have been in London lately, combining his "secret visit" to buy his outfit with intimate activities of still more secret import, and his projected victory over the mysterious peaks of the Gaurisahnkar bids fair to be only the prelude to still higher conquest, while the stout battling with ice and rock will afford an allegory of the long struggle of the dnoal susceptibilities against royal privilege. Dr. T. G. Longstaff, the distinguished Alpinist and and explorer of Nepal and Tibet, also proposes during the spring to make some new attempts on the high Himalayas. Dr. Longstaff, it will be remembered, has already accomplished successful work in the Garhwal Himalayas, including the first ascent of Mount Trisul, and his new expedition is to be directed towards the eastern section of the Karakoram heights. Though his arrangements are as yet necessarily incomplete, he intends, we understand, to leave Srinagar in May, accompanied by Lieutenant Morris Slingsby, 56th Rifles (Frontier Force), but to discard on this occasion the aid of Alpine guides. It is uncertain as yet whether the Saichar glacier via Leh, or the Saltoro glacier via Khapalu is to be his first objective, but in either event the public can look, without fear of disappointment, for interesting incident. Simultaneous attention must be given to the new enterprise of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, whose great journey across Africa in 1904-6 was recently described. The first object of this new expedition is to investigate with care the fauna of the islands of Principe, San Thome and Annobon, but subsequently it is proposed to cross over to Victoria in the German Kamerun colony, with the object of ascending and exploring throughly the Kamerun Peak, while ultimatly further penetration among the Manenguba Mountains is aimed at. The organisation, due to the initiative of Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant of the Natural History Museum, of a scientific exploring expendition into the unknown mountainous interior of Dutch New Guinea also promises interesting results, and the party, including Mr. Walter Goodfellow, the well-known naturalist, will probably leave England in about six months' time. Meanwhile it must be remembered that at least three Arctic explorers, Commander Peary, Dr. Frederick Cook and Mr. Stefannson, with their respective associates, are variously wintering off Grant Land or among the Eskimos, while those who are jealous of American and Norwegian "first footing" on the icebound tracts beyond the Northern Ocean, will be glad to learn that a British explorer, Mr. A. H. Harrison, is maturing his plans for a new expedition which, he hopes, will enable him, with Eskimo assistance, to penetrate right across the North Polar Basin from Banks Land. In the face of these numerous activities on earth and sea it is not unnatural that Mr. Moore-Brabazon, who is now learning to handle three aeroplanes in France should have registered a vow that he will not return to England by land or water, for ambition is now necessarily driven to soar from this labboured planet.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE LORDS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—Our mail telegram to-day (January 30) amplifies the summary given by Reuter of the attack on the House of Lords made by Mr. Winston Churchill at Birmingham a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Churchill, it may be remembered, said that the Goverment was ready for immediate battle if the Lords chose to exercise the power of rejecting the provision for the financial service of the year. He added that there was no reason why a general election, at a well chosen moment, upon a clear and simple issue, should not retrieve the whole situation. The speech was adorned with picturesque adjectives applied indifferently both to the House of Lords and to the electors of Birmingham. There are always a certain number of people prepared to applaud impertinces, and Mr. Churchill's followers, who certainly grow louder even if they do grow less, are doubtless congratulating themselves upon what they possibly conceive to be another smashing blow at the House of Lords. As a matter of fact Mr. Churchill has been guilty of a bad mistake in tactics, and other Ministers are probably regretting that they allowed the young man into the secrets of the plan of campaign. It is now apparent that the present Government is determined to avoid the issue of tariff reform, if possible, in order to direct attention to the House of Lords. But it is a question whether the country as a whole is not prepared to return a clearer answer about the Lords than about tariff reform, and an answer which will probably be unpleasing to those who have trifled with public funds and allowed sentiment not reason to guide their policy. The Lords have never stood higher in the public esteem than they do at the present moment, for many reasons. And the Government, therefore, has been guilty, of the double mistake of allowing the plan of campaign to be prematurely divulged and of selecting for attack the least vulnerable position. With regard to the tariff there is still room for some close and interesting fighting The last nine by-elections have, unquestionably been fought on that issue. Mr. Churchill himself declared at first that the tariff was the only issue at Manchester; for it was later that he made a bid for the Irish vote by stating that Mr. Asquith was a convinced Home Ruler. But it is not possible to say that the country as a whole has been converted to Chamberlainism; whereas it is possible to say that the country as a whole has a decided mind about the House of Lords, which has firmly resisted the spoilers and dividers, and now stands a readly firm bulwark against the advancing tide of Socialism of which the Radicals, if they would only look ahead, have as much reason to be afraid as anybody else.

But an attack on the Lords is an attack on a body containing a large number of the Government's own nominees. The present administration has created during its tenure of office more new peers than any of its predecessors. And even if the promotions have been made thoughtlessly, (they include, it will have been noticed, the Secretary for Scotland) there is no reason to believe that the new peers will relish a general attack on the body to which they now belong. A Radical removed to the Upper House soon learns to think that he is by nature destined for the position and gradully moulds himself into the form of Whig. His son is generally a Tory. And so, if the Government is of opinion that it will find any support from the new peers, it is greatly mistaken. Rather it has only succeeded in reinforcing the enemy.

FLASH lamps are now being used by police constables for signalling to each other when motor cars enter a measured distance over which they are timed. At Kingslon and Barnet the constables at the "traps" are provided with electric torches. The method is not always effective, as the constables cannot swear to the exact time that a car takes to travel over the measured distance.

THE revenue returns of the German Empire continue to be extremely unfavourable, and the official estimates, even as recently corrected, of the amount of the realised deficit for the current financial year promise to be largely exceeded. The original estimate was £3,750,000. It is calculated that, unless there is a sharp recovery in the next few months, the final deficit will be between £6,500,000 and £7000,000. The estimates for 1909 are balanced by writing down as uncovered matricular contributions a sum of £10,372,000, with the usual proviso that the States do not admit this liability, but "await with confidence relief in the shape of the opening up of fresh Imperial revenue and the reformation of the financial relations between the Empire and the Federated States." The extent of the prospective deficit is due for the most part to the decline of Customs receipts.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ABKARI COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRIES.

The "Indian Spectator" :—The evidence recorded by the Abkari Committee amply bears out the popular opinion that the consumption of foreign liquor is on the increase. Almost all witnesses have deposed that this increase is partly due to the erroneous belief that alcohol has the property of resisting an attack of plague. It seems that this belief prevails especially among mill-hands. They have more faith in alcohol than in inoculation! Possibly the wish is father to the thought in this case. The excise reports of other provinces show that the same curious belief prevails and finds a ready credence wherever plague makes its appearance. It is not quite clear whether the prophylactic virtue is attributed to foreign liquors only or to country liquor also. In any case the mill-hands are said to be taking to foreign liquor more and more largely. How can this tendency be arrested? It seems that the still-head duty imposed on country liquors, with the consequent result of enabling foreign liquors to compete with them on advantageous terms, is not the main cause of the increase in consumption. Fashion, false notions of respectability, and the convenient quality of the smell disappearing from the mouth, so that the drinker's relatives are not able to detect what he has imbibed—these seem to be the principal reasons why foreign liquors are in favour. It cannot be easy for the Government to remove these causes. A heavier import duty would, it is apprehended, result in the importation of cheaper and more unwholesome stuff; and as foreign liquor has to compete with the local production, the importers seem to think that the duty or the license fee, if it be increased, will fall on them, rather than on the consumer. Their profits will be curtailed, and not the consumption. The least objectionable suggestion that has been made is, perhaps, the prohibition of imports of liquors below a certain strength. The importer's profits might even then be affected, but the prices would be higher.

SHOPPING BY POST.

The "Parsi":—The Government of India has declined the offer of the British Post Office to institute the Value-Payable system between India and England. This is not a matter that affects the dumb millions in the least, but it is an interesting example of the influence of the European Trades Associations. The European (and a fair number of Indian) retail houses have invested a certain amount of capital in stocks of foreign goods, and have built up a lucrative business. The capital, of course, is not nearly so large as it looks, since much of the stock is supplied on credit and practically only paid for after sale; but still it needed some industry and enterprise to establish the connection. Purchasers know that they are paying a large percentage over the cost of the goods bought, but they have no remedy except to risk a money order which may not represent that the amount of the purchase they require from a foreign house. The V. P. P. system would be an economical one and would also open a promising outlet for Indian wares to Europe. People in England would be only too glad to purchase the various kinds of metal, textile, and carved work India produces from the reputable Indian firms, without submitting to the extravagant charges of English importers. But the system would interfere with the trade of importers in India, and has therefore been rejected.

MOSLEM DEMANDS UPON LORD MORLEY.

The "Gujerati":—No Hindu can possibly desire to deprive the Mahomedan Community of their fair share of representation on the enlarged Indian Legislative Councils. For our part we entirely appreciate the desire of our Mahomedan countrymen to obtain such share, and any measures or scheme that is calculated to safeguard their interests and satisfy their legitimate aspirations will have our hearty support. But their ambition to separate themselves in a watertight compartment from the Hindu voters is to us unintelligible and is, in our opinion, scarcely in accord with the abiding interests of both the communities. As Lord Mcdonnell has so well pointed out, it is eminently desirable that in any scheme of proportional representation that can be desired the object should be not isolate the two communities for each other but to bring them closer together, to establish greater co-operation between them in the management of public affairs and remove the sources of suspicion and bitterness of feeling. Our Mahomedan countrymen are very fond of dwelling upon the historical importance of their race, forgetting that there are other races which can claim equal or greater importance on identical or similar grounds. But even if such considerations were to be taken into account the Government can do justice to them by the exercise of the power of nomination. Lord Morley's observations on the election of Mahomedan representatives in two stages with exclusive Mahomedan electoral colleges are not quite intelligible. But it would be a thousand pities if the whole scheme were wrecked on account of parochial opposition which is being skillfully engineered in India as well as England. Lord Morley showed laudable firmness when he plainly told the deputation that he could not consent to the appointment of a Hindu or Mahomedan to the Vice-regal Executive Council merely because he was a Hindu or a Mahomedan but only on the ground that he was a qualified Indian.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

The "Indian Spectator":—By what standard are we to judge of the success of a campaign against rats? If we demand that a successful campaign shall have exterminated the rodents from a locality, the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality will have to admit that no campaign has yet proved successful. To put an end to the raids of fanatics and famished adventurers on our north-west frontier annexation has sometimes been recommended. That remedy is inapplicable in the case of rats. If one rat be destroyed for every bait laid, there may be some cause for satisfaction: indeed, it might be very good reason for pride, if not rejoicing; for which army ever killed one person in the enemy's ranks for every shot discharged? Judged by this test, though it is rather exacting, the Kamatipura campaign of last week was not much of a success: it might justify the bestowal of a few Kaiser-i-Hind or other medals, but it would not justify a special grant of money being made to Dr. Turner, as a Parliament made a grant to Lord Roberts after the South African campaign. Besides the higher officers, 56 sub-inspectors, about the same number of mukadams, and 380 begaris are said to have been employed in the operations. More than 2,650 traps and 19,600 baits were laid. What was the result? Tell it not in Kamatipura, publish it not in the streets of Bori Bunder: 1,211 rats were captured, more than one half dead, and the others alive. Of course no quarter was shown to the captives. Underground Kamatipura must now be in mourning. More rats must since have died. Perhaps some preacher among the rodents is going about and conforting the bereaved with the reflection that after all it is better to be killed by the baits and the weapons of a municipality of vertebrate animals than to be destroyed by the plague germ.

NEW TRUSTEE OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET FUNDS.

The "Parsi":—With the appointment, by the High Court, of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, as a Trustee of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds, in the place of Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless who has resigned his seat, passes away the old irregular and unconstitutional procedure followed by the Punchayet for more than three quarters of a century, of filling up a vacancy within its body by co-opting a new person by the remaining Trustees. The selection of the new Trustee is a happy one on which the Court is to be congratulated. The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar felt that it was most desirable to appoint one of the plaintiffs in the place of the retiring trustee. The name of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, as a plaintiff, was the only name that was submitted for the appointment; and his Lordship thought it would be the most suitable appointment to make. Sir Cowasji's nomination has been received with approval by the community, particularly as he was the first to protest against the irregularity of the Trustees in the nomination to vacancies. In the matter of framing a scheme for the appointment of trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and properties in future, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar's appointment of Mr. L. N. Banaji, the Prothonotary and Registrar, who, as his Lordship observed, is an officer of very great experience, has been received with equal satisfaction. His Lordship remark that, in his opinion, it would be a great advantage to the community if Mr. Banaji was appointed for the purpose; and he left the conduct of the proceeding absolutely to the discretion of Mr. Banaji with the expression of an opinion that the defendants should, in the first instance, be allowed to bring in a scheme. It is hoped that Mr. Banaji will carry out the work entrusted to him in a manner which will satisfy both the parties.

The "Gujerat Mitra" :—The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hormasji E. Allbless on the board of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay is filled by the High Court appointing Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. The choice is the best that could have been made under the circumstances, and the whole Parsi Community without exception will welcome Sir Cowasji's nomination as a new trustee of the Punchayet with whole-hearted satisfaction. The third Parsi Baronet and his family holds a high place in the community by its large and catholic charities, and it is only in the fitness of things that he should have a seat on the respected board of the Parsi Punchayet. Singular as it may look it is all the same a fact worth nothing that Sir Cowasji Jehangir is the first member of the remodelled and constitutionally reformed Punchayet that has come into existence as a consequence of the now historically famous Parsi Punchayet case. His nomination by the High Court as a Trustee means that the first practical step is taken to give effect to the judgment of the High Court in favor of remodelling the Parsi Punchayet on modern lines. The Punchayet holds in trust large funds the administration of which together with the management of the religious charitable institutions of the community entails a serious responsibility on the Trustees who are all men of highest respect and great social position in the community. The nomination to this board in itself is a distinction at no little value, and we have no doubt that with the nomination of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay will alike gain in respect and usefulness.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS IN BOMBAY.

The "Gujarati":—The Medical Congress is expected to meet on Monday, February 22nd and the four following days. Its proceedings will be watched by the intelligent public with no small interest. It is going to be a much larger and more representative gathering than was imagined at one time. Its programme will include the reading of papers by specialists or experts on various tropical diseases like fever, plague, cholera, dysentery, leprosy and other affections and on subjects like sanitation and tropical surgery. There will be held in connection with the Congress an exhibition of medical surgical and sanitary appliances building materials, foods, drugs, toilet requisites, pathological specimens, microscopical and lantern side demonstrations. We are glad to learn that the public at large will not be treated to merely learned disquisitions couched in technical or jaw-breaking scientific phraseology but that the Exhibition will be thrown open to them for three or four weeks and made popular by means of numerous side-shows. We trust a genuine attempt will be made to render the Exhibition an instrument of popular education and not simply a source of amusement and recreation to fashionable society. Having regard to the extent and character of the programme, no one will find it difficult to realise why it has taken so much time to organise the proposed Congress. As far as we know, the Congress is the first of its kind in this country and no small credit is due to His Excellency for the active interest he has taken in bringing the movement to a head and for the sympathetic support he has extended to those who have been busy making preparations for holding the Congress and formulating a programme suited to the special conditions of the country. We well know how the best of medical experts can manage to differ or indulge in beautiful speculations of no immediate value. We will, therefore, not raise unduly high expectations as to the practical results of the deliberations of the Congress. Exchange of views between well-known experts or well-informed medical men has a value of its own and we trust their deliberations will concern themselves with the actualities of Indian life and conditions, and their suggestions and recommendation will be suited to the state of things to be found in this country with its inherited traditions and prejudices and with its noterious poverty.

PROFESSOR SKETCHLEY, the eminent geologist, once visited a remote mining camp in North Queensland. His attention was arrested by a crystal which lay exposed to view on a box, and he was surprised to be told by a miner that it was kept as a missile ready to be thrown at a dog which might steal some meat. The miner responded to the Professor's expression of surprise by laughingly telling him to put the stone in his pocket. He did so, and this is the gem which, after being cut, was pronounced to be the largest blue topaz of the last century and is now in the possession of the Queensland Government.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Ks. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.

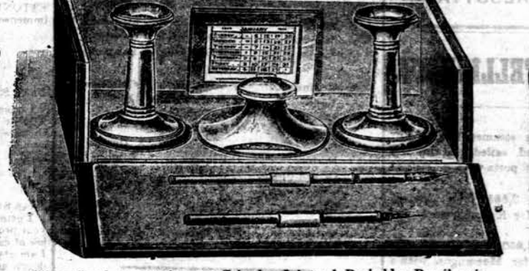
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

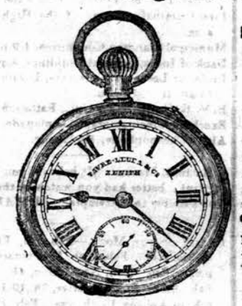
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. " 35 to 60
Nickel..... " 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS

is a MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in Bombay.
BURROUGHS & C°, Agents in Calcutta.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJA

For the Hair is most refreshing delightfully perfu Hair-oil both for B and Toilet.

Insist always the fore upon having genuine

KESHRANJA

When buying very carefully the la with the manufact er's photo and fa mile without wh none is genuine.

All pretty wo use KESHRANJ and refuse all su titutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very s and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fev chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotid fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per ph Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritatio &c., and renders the Skin

DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the S ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing a Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10-per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Societ of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Societ London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

Agents:

V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

MILLER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS

No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying lates English-made Coffins of every variet reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Im mortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orde ceived day and night and funerals carefull conducted.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OLNEY (Co. Northampton) ENGLAND.

LAST YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping gives the following account of shipbuilding at home and abroad in 1908:—

During 1908, exclusive of warships, 523 vessels of 929,669 tons gross (viz., 454 steamers of 914,570 tons and 69 sailing vessels of 15,099 tons) have been launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both Government and private yards amount to 36 of 74,186 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year has, therefore, been 559 vessels of 1,003,855 tons. These totals are analysed in the accompanying tables but the following notes will also be of interest. In these notes, warships are excluded from consideration except where they are specially mentioned.

The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1908 shows a decrease of 678,221 tons on that of last year, and is the lowest total recorded by the Society for fifteen years. As regards war vessels the total for 1908 is 60,289 tons less than in 1907.

Practically the whole of the tonnage launched has been built of steel, and over 98¼ per cent. is composed of steam tonnage.

COMPARISON OF TONNAGE AFLOAT, 1907-1908.

Of the total output, 60 per cent., or 554,995 tons (547,080 steam tons and 7,915 sailing tons), has been built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connexion, it should be noted that the tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during the last twelve months appears, from the information at present in the possession of Lloyd's Register, to have been 176,690 tons (142,110 steam 34,580 sail). Sales to foreign and Colonial owners for the twelve months ended November, 1908, according to the Registrar General's Returns, reached a total of 262,566 tons (209,575 steam, 53,291 sail). On the other hand 2,050 tons (all steam) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and Colonial owners during the same period amounted to 51,551 tons (46,997 steam, 4,554 sail.) The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have decreased by about 75,400 tons, and the steam tonnage to have increased by 245,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage at the end of 1908 is therefore about 169,600 tons. For the previous five years the estimated net increases were as follow:—1903, 465,600 tons; 1904, 429,000 tons; 1905, 469,000 tons; 1906, 764,000 tons (the highest figures on record); 1907, 426,800 tons.

VESSELS LAUNCHED FOR ABROAD.

The amount of tonnage launched for abroad during 1908 was 374,674 tons, forming 40 per cent. of the total output, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1907, 20 1-3 per cent. in 1906, 21½ per cent. in 1905, 18⅝ per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in 1901 and 1900, and 19 per cent. in 1899. The British Colonies have provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom, viz.:—74 vessels of 67,518 tons (7¼ per cent. of the total output). Belgium occupies the second position with 40,039 tons, and Holland and Norway come third and fourth with 32,274 tons and 32,273 tons, respectively, being followed by Greece (23,168 tons), Austria-Hungary (22,698 tons) and Sweden (20,979 tons).

SIZE OF VESSELS.

The increasing tendency to build steamers or large size has been again apparent in the output of the United Kingdom for 1908. During the four years, 1892-5, on an average, eight vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards were launched per annum in the United Kingdom; in the following four years, 1896-9, the average rose to 25, and to 39 for the four years 1900-3, and dropped to 27 for the four years 1904-7. During 1908, 28 such vessels were launched. Of vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards only three were launched in the four years 1892-5; 17 were launched during the four years 1896-9; while 32 were launched during the four years 1900-3, and 20 during the four years 1904-7.

During 1908, ten vessels of 10,000 tons and above were launched, the names of which are as follow:—

	Tons gross.
Rotterdam	24,149
Lapland	17,540
Laurentic	14,500
Megantic	14,500
Minnewaska	14,229
Orsova	13,000
Otway	13,000
Oroma	11,533
Morea	10,890
Malwa	10,700

At the present time there are under construction 20 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards, of which 12 are of over 10,000 tons each.

The average tonnage of steamers launched in the United Kingdom during 1908 is 2,014 tons; but if steamers of less than 500 tons be excluded the average of the remaining steamers reaches 3,281 tons gross.

OUTPUT OF LEADING PORTS.

The Glasgow district occupies the first place among the principal shipbuilding centres of the country showing an output of 233,830 tons. Then follow in order Newcastle (174,259 tons), Belfast (153,517 tons), Greenock (103,470 tons), Sunderland (86,547 tons,) Middlesbro' (57,310 tons) and Hartlepool (37,843 tons). In warship tonnage Newcastle leads with 21,830 tons, followed by Devonport and Portsmouth with 19,250 tons each.

TURBINE VESSELS.

Three vessels in which the turbine method of propulsion has been adopted where launched in the United Kingdom during 1908. Their names are as follow:—

	TONS GROSS.
Ben My Chree	2,651
Munich	2,410
Vanadis (Yacht)	1,092

Two other vessels were also launched in which turbines are used in conjunction with reciprocating engines: the Laurentic of 14,500 tons and the Otaki of 7,420 tons.

At the end of 1908 there were under construction in the United Kingdom four merchant vessels of about 11,400 tons which are to be fitted with steam turbines, and two others of about 49,700 tons which will have turbines as well as reciprocating engines.

OTHER SPECIAL TYPES.

A feature of the year's work is the number of vessels built to carry oil in bulk, 19 such vessels, of a total tonnage of 90,785 tons, having been launched. One of these, it may be noted, has been constructed on the longitudinal framing system. The returns also include a second vessel on this system; 9 vessels of the turret-deck, trunk-deck and wing tank types; 88 steam trawlers and other fishing vessels; 45 dredgers, barges, etc.; 20 tugs; 7 yachts; and other vessels designed for special service. Besides these, 64 vessels principally intended for river and harbour purposes, have been built in the United Kingdom and taken to pieces for shipment abroad.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN HAND DURING THE YEAR.

As regards the movement of the shipbuilding industry during the course of 1908, Lloyd's Register Returns show that, at the opening of the year, irrespective of warships, 848,830 tons (236,378 steam, 12,454 sail), were being built in the United Kingdom. The returns for the March quarter indicated a decrease of over 100,000 tons in the work in hand, and these for September a further decrease of 114,000 tons. A slight increase has since then taken place, and at the present time the tonnage under construction amounts to 764,826 tons, which, however, is only 54½ per cent, of total for June, 1906. The total warship tonnage under construction in the country is now 219,271 tons displacement as compared with 268,717 at the end of 1907.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PARTICULARS OF TOTAL OUTPUT.

Attention is drawn to the statistics given in table VIII., from which it appears that there have been built abroad, during the year, 882 vessels of 903,617 tons (550 steamers of 791,609 tons and 332 sailing vessels of 112,008 tons). These figures show a decrease of over 266,000 tons as compared with those for 1907. Among foreign countries, the leading places are held by the United States of America (304,500 tons), Germany (207,800 tons), France (83,400 tons), Japan (59,700 tons), Holland (58,600 tons), and Norway (52,800 tons).

The total output of warvessels (91 of 235,502 tons displacement) shows as increase of about 49,000 tons displacement on the figures for the preceding year.

UNITED STATES.

The total mercantile tonnage reported from the United States (304,543 tons), is 170,000 tons smaller than that of the previous year; the decrease in the tonnage built for service on the Great Lakes being no less than 111,000 tons. The figures for this district include 17 steamers of over 5,000 tons, the largest of which were the "James Corrigan" and the "Daniel B. Meacham," of 6,971 tons each, both launched by the Great Lakes Engineering Works of Detroit, Mich.

The largest sea-going merchant steamer launched was the "Oklahama" of 5,853 tons, built at Camden, N. J., the only one of over 5,000 tons launched on the coat during the year. There were also launched, at Bath, Me., three wood sailing schooners of over 3,000 tons each.

Mention may also be made of the two large fleet colliers, the "Vestal" and the "Prometheus," of about 12,500 tons displacement each, launched at the Navy Yards at New York and Mare Island, Cal., respectively.

GERMANY.

The returns show a decrease of over 67,000 tons in the shipbuilding output as compared with last year. During the years 1900-1904 the average yearly output was about 264,000 tons. In 1905, 255,000 tons were launched, and in 1906, 318,000 tons. Since then there has been a considerable decrease, the present figures (207,800) being 110,000 tons less than two years ago. It should be stated, however, that these figures do not include vessels launched on the upper rivers, the total of which amounts to over 18,000 tons.

The largest steamers launched in the country during 1908, were the "George Washington," of about 25,500 tons (this being also the largest steamer launched in the world during the year), and the "Cincinnati," of about 20,000 tons. Five other steamers of between 6,000 and 10,000 tons were also launched and two of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons.

A Belgian training ship, the steel four masted bark "L'Avenir," of 2,738 tons, was also launched in Germany during 1908.

FRANCE.

The tonnage launched in France, which had shown the striking decrease of 157,000 tons from 1902 to 1906, has since steadily increased. The figures for 1907 were 26,000 tons better than those for 1906, and the present total (83,400 tons), is 22,000 tons larger than that of 1907. This increase does not apply only to the amount of tonnage produced, but is also apparent in the size of the vessels launched. The figures include six steamers of 6,000 tons and upwards, the largest being the "Quessant" and the "Corse," of about 8,500 tons each, both launched at St. Nazaire.

JAPAN.

The figures for Japan (59,725 tons), show a slight decrease as compared with those of 1907. They include four steamers of about 8,600 tons each. At the present time there are under construction nine steel steamers of over 72,000 tons, the largest being one of 13,500 tons, to be fitted with turbines.

HOLLAND.

The total tonnage (58,604 tons) launched in Holland during the past year does not include vessels known to be exclusively intended for river navigation. The figures show a slight decrease on those for 1907. From returns received from that country it appears that the tonnage of barges, lighters, and other river vessels launched during 1908 amounts to over 28,600 tons.

NORWAY.

The total output of Norway (52,829 tons), is slightly below that recorded for 1907, and, as in that year, a large proportion of the steamers are between 1,000 and 1,500 tons. The present figures, however, include two steamers of over 3,000 tons each:—the "Texas," of 3,632 tons, and the "Noruega," of 3,546 tons.

The returns under review show that the general increase which had taken place during 1907 in the output of most of the other countries has not been maintained in 1908. With the exception of Austria-Hungary, where an increase of about 15,000 tons has taken place, there has been a considerable reduction in the total tonnage launched.

SUMMARY OF WORLD'S OUTPUT.

Table VII shows that the total output of the world during 1908 (exclusive of warships) appears to have been 1,833,282 tons (1,706,179 steam, 127,107 sail). According to the latest returns received by Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of all nationalisies totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounts to about 794,000 tons (557,000 steam, 237,000 sail). The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1908 is thus about 1,039,000 tons. Sailing tonnage has been reduced by 110,000, tons, while steam tonnage has increased by 1,149,000 tons.

Of the tonnage launched during 1908, the United Kingdom has acquired over 30 1-4 per cent. Of the total merchant tonnage output of the world during 1908, 50 3-4 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom; but, if only sea-going steel steamers of 3,000 tons gross and upward be taken into account (thus excluding vessels trading on the North American lakes), out of the total of 179 such steamers, of 1,056,741 tons launched in the world, over 63 1-3 per cent. of the tonnage has been launched in the United Kingdom.

VESSELS CLASSED BY LLOYD'S REGISTER.

Of the vessels launched during 1908, 406 of 764,146 tons (including 70 vessels of 153,558 tons launched abroad), have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book. In addition, nearly 100 vessels of less than 100 tons each, to be classed with Lloyd's Register were launched.

WARSHIP TONNAGE.

It may be of interest to mention that the nationality of the battleships recorded in Table VI as launched for other countries is as follow:—One of 19,300 tons for Brazil, one of 14,225 tons for Austria-Hungary, and one of 3,592 tons for Denmark. Excluding the latter vessel, the average displacement of the battleships launched during 1908 is no less than 17,759 tons.

Table X (b) distinguishes total tonnage launched in each year in the United Kingdom from that launched abroad. As no British warships have been launched abroad, it may be remarked that if the total tonnage of British warships, Table X (a) is deducted from the total tonnage built in the United Kingdom, Table X (b), there remain 144 warships of 328,891 tons displacement built in the United Kingdom for various foreign navies during the last seventeen years.

THE CAPTURE OF NOWAH.

31st January, 1819.

There are in the Indian Army three regiments bearing the inscription "Nowah" on their colours and appointments; and it is interesting to note that their original designations have all been revived in their new nomenclature. In the year 1819 the Mahratta war had come to an end. The Pindari freebooters, broken alike in organisation and in spirit, and their leaders killed or captured, had been scattered to the four winds. Chithu, one of the last of these, had fallen a victim to a man-eating tiger in the jungles in the vicinity of Asirgarh fort, where his head was found in the monster's lair. But there still remained much to be done. The country was full of turbulent spirits who viewed with dismay and opposed with force the establishment of effective power in the land where they had been accustomed to carry on with impunity their lawless mode of life. The State of Hyderabad had been long infested by banditti, to suppress whom the Nizam's officers had not the power, even if they possessed the will. It was to deal with these, and to establish order in the State, that the force which subsequently became the Hyderabad Contingent, was organised out of the Nizam's regular army. That army had not distinguished itself either in the Mysore war or in Wellesley's Campaign in the Deccan in 1803. It had indeed attained a certain measure of efficiency under the celebrated French adventurer Raymond; but on the death of that enterprising genius it had rapidly degenerated, so that it was little more than a rabble when its reform was undertaken by Mr. Russell, the British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad. It was nominally officered by Europeans, although in many cases these were only distinguished from natives by wearing a hat.

But in 1819 the force had been thoroughly reformed. It had served with credit throughout the Mahratta war, including the battles of Nagpore and Mehidpur, and the siege of Malegaon. In January, 1819, we find it assembled near Umerkhed forty miles south-east of Hingoli, for the reduction of some insurgent naiks who had established themselves at Nowah. The force consisted of the Russell Brigade, now the 94th and 95th Russell's Infantry, part of the 1st Battalion, Berar Infantry, now the 96th Berar Infantry; the 3rd Battalion, Berar Infantry, which was disbanded in 1854; and 2,000 Reformed Horse, comprising the regiments that are now the 20th Deccan Horse, and the 28th Deccan Lancers. Among the officers we find some famous names, those leaders of irregular Horse whose deeds have already been recorded in these columns. Major Pitman, who had accompanied Elphinstone on his mission to Kabul, was in command; Evan Davies, that fine sportsman and dashing leader whose name deserves to live in history, commanded the Cavalry under him was John Sutherland, the brave officer who only six months before had been severely wounded in storming the fort of Dibi with a party of diamounted Cavalry; nor must we forget the gallant native commandant Murtaza Yar Jang, whose noble and majestic form scarred with many honourable wounds, had been foremost in many a fight. In those days no soldier wounded in the back ever received promotion; and though many had wounds, none had ever turned his back upon an enemy. All these had often ridden forth through the Deccan at the head of their gallant horsemen, and performed great acts of valour which illuminate the page of history and lend

A SPIRIT OF ROMANCE

to the story of the campaigns in which they bore so conspicuous a part. The most important of the insurgents was the Naik Nusaji, who had assembled a large force of Arabs, and held the forts of Nowah and Umerkhed. The fort of Nowah was built of mud and stone with a bastion at each angle, and one on each side of the principal gateway, which was further protected by an outwork mounting several guns. On the 8th January, 1819, the force took up a position before this stronghold, batteries were erected, and by the 11th the enemy's guns were silenced. The Arabs, than whom there were no braver men in those days, made a desperate sortie on the 13th, but were driven back by three companies of Berar Infantry under Lieutenant George Hampton. On the 19th the rebel chief Hawaji attempted to surprise the camp from the rear with a party of horse, but was driven off by John Sutherland's cavalry. All this time a regular approach was being made to the fort by parallels. On the 20th a party from the garrison made a sortie, driving in the working party, and destroying a small portion of the works, but the guard from the trenches made them retire. On the 21st the Arabs issued from the fort, and, sword in hand, fiercely attacked the working party at the head of the Sap, but they were driven back after a brief contest. On the 25th the Sap reached the crest of the glacis, where a battery was established, breaches were made, and a mine was completed by the 29th.

On the 31st January, 1819, the breaches being reported practicable, orders were issued for the assault, and the mine was sprung at two o'clock in the afternoon, the explosion filling up part of the ditch, over which the storming party were able to pass. Under cover of a cloud of dust which darkened the air for four or five minutes, the Engineer, Ensign Oliphant, rushed forward and planted the ladders, and Captain Hare with the Grenadiers, supported by Captain Burrie with his light infantry, mounted the breach before the enemy had recovered from their consternation, while Lieutenant George Hampton, bounding so far ahead of his men as to be nearly cut off, carried with his flanked companies the enemy's works to the right. Ten minutes after the explosion the inner fort was carried, and in the course of an hour the whole of the works were in the hands of the assailants.

Two hundred of the enemy fled from the gate of the fort, but were immediately attacked by Lieutenant Ivie Campbell, who commanded a party of infantry posted there to intercept them and they were almost simultaneously charged by Captain Davies and Lieutenant Sutherland with the Reformed Horse, so that not a man escaped.

The enemy, having twice refused to surrender, were mostly put to the sword, losing 439 killed, and 100 prisoners. On the attacking side 2 native officers and 20 men were killed, and 6 European officers, 10 native officers, and 171 men wounded, the casualties in this one siege exceeding those in any two entire campaigns on the North-West Frontier, with the exception of the three principal ones. Those were

STIRRING DAYS

in the Deccan, and during the next forty years the Hyderabad Contingent had as much fighting as the Punjab Frontier Force had on the North-West Frontier.

The enemy at the neighbouring fort of Umerkhed were at the same time defeated and driven off by a party of horse under Captain Hallis, who lost 31 men killed and wounded.

We have already followed in these columns the fortunes of "Tiger" Davies, who was killed by some mutineers in 1828, and of John Sutherland, who led their men in many a gallant fight after the fall of Nowah. George Hampton became a Brigadier and was killed by a fall from his horse some thirty years later Captain Hare had descendants in the Hyderabad Contingent in 1858, when an officer of the name commanded a regiment throughout the campaign in Central India, and was shot dead next year by a sepoy in the mess at Ellichpur; and there was a Captain Ivie Campbell who took part in the fight at Chichamba, near Hingoli, on the 15th January, 1859. As one peruses the old records of those days the figures of those brave officers, pale phantoms of the past, start into life once more, and fare forth over the Deccan at the head of their gallant men. In the cantonments where they passed the short periods between the intervals of active service, and where we who followed them spent many pleasant years, the sound of the trumpets is silent for ever, the lines and the houses are crumbling into dust, and the gallant dead sleep in undisturbed possession of these abandoned stations. But in the Deccan they are not forgotten and the ruined walls of Nowah Fort breached more by time than by Pitman's guns, with the course of the trenches by means of which it was stormed still traceable, serve to recall to the passing traveller the stirring times of ninety years ago.—R. G. B. in the "Pioneer."

THE FEATHERY PALM TREES.

IMPRESSIONS AND FANCIES.

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise.
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?"
Mrs. Hemans.

Thus, in her melodious song, does the poet depict the inquiring child as speculating upon the location on earth of the heaven he hears his mother speak of. Needless to say, her answer is a sad denial of his hope that the glorious paradise of God is somewhere in the gorgeous tropics. Poor child! From all that he had heard said of the bright and happy "Better Land," his highest conception of its glory failed to lead him further than to picture in his infant mind a grander region than the cherished sunny land of feathery palms. His fancy could not soar to greater heights; it, therefore, lingered lovingly, hopefully, confidingly, upon that splendid "distant shore" where, "bathed in a resplendent light," forms more glorious than those met with in his own inclement clime bewitched him. Yet, who that knows the tropics well, resplendent in their varied lights, would find it in his heart to say the child was altogether wrong? For there, "where the feathery palm trees rise," wrapt in the sheen of golden suns, on coral strands beside the sea who has not often carried thoughts "thoughts that lie too deep for tears"—"intimations of immortality"? There, where Nature smiles perennial, where she makes great holiday, myriad forms of grace and beauty glory in the garish light. There, though heaven be elsewhere, still is there many a paradise, where the sunny face of Nature, mirrored in the crystal water, stamps its image on the mind. And is there one that will not drink in, and be blest for drinking in, all her graceful beauty, grandeur, blended in one soothing draught? Typical of all her glory are those palms which, like arrows shot from heaven, nestle in the golden light. In their groves of greatful umbrage, underneath their silent shade, see the weary, noonday toiler drinking in "sweet repose."

Lining some meandering water, verging on the quiet lake, "bathed in sun-light, star-light, moon-light," shooting slim above the rest—what can cope in grace and beauty with the slender Areca? See its white stem showing brightly between the glossy dark green trees, see its foliage bending arch-like on its golden spathes of fruit. In the gloomy depths of forest, in their cheqtered lights and shades, trailing on the ground or clasping many a tree in close embrace,—what can show a delicacy rivalling that of the Rattan? In the coolness of the dripping darkness of its native wilds, who believes, without compulsion, that a bruel sun is smiling pitiless upon the rest? Stalwart on the sandy sea-coast, stalwart on the inland sands, dark and gaunt with weight of past years, brave to combat years to come, bearing up to heaven its foliage fringed and rounded out like fans—what is grimmer than the sturdy, pert and roughstemmed Palmyra? Yet, who doubts the efficacy of its sweet and soothing sap to dispel the languor of the weary labourer? Flourishing in rows upon the soft grey ooze of tidal streams, shooting up like tufts of feathers, ornamenting ugly creeks, scions of an ancient lineage, relics of departed days, what compeer is there in palm-land of the Nipa? When the rolling tide comes washing at the creek you ornament, when your floral heads are hidden underneath the muddy pool, still, your fround-tips waving in the breeze show that your enforced submergence is a matter you can brook. In the warm and clayey valleys, bearing up its wedge-shaped leaves upon fronds that shoot out from a splendid, even, rounded stem, with its fruits in stringy clusters arching down in bunches fair, the fish tailed palm, the Caryota, ornaments the dull landscape. In those pithy stems there is much food, in those clusters there is drink—blessed palm of Paradise! Heading farthest up the valley, tallest of a tall-limbed race, broadest-leaved of any of them, is the giant Talipot. Underneath its ample shadows see the peasant baby sleep, left by a confiding mother to his little sister's care; rocked by her to peaceful slumbers aided by a lisping chant. On the thirsty desert sands of inmost regions far less blest raising plumose arms of foliage, grey and thorny though they be—breathes there yet another-tree form for which man is more grateful than the sugary luscious Date? Heading inland, forming forests on the muddy back water, prying into shaded valleys and ascending gentle hills, the Cocoanut. In all the Kingdom, where is there aught more beautiful? Underneath the rustling pennæ of your arching emerald leaves who, is there that does not think of drinks ambrosial when he quaffs your cool and milky sugared sap? On the low yet breezy stretches of those oozy dark brown sands, nestling up against the rounded columns of your well marked stems, lie the leafy hamlets of the poor—those contented, swarthy, supple sons of toil. Here the happy dark-eyed mothers play with their laughing little brownish babies underneath your quiet shade!

Can the earth show us paradises yet more glorious than these sunny homes of light, than, these verdant fields perennial—"where the feathery palm trees rise?"

Writing in "Travel and Exploration," a new illustrated monthly devoted to travel in all its aspects. Mr. H. Massac Buist seeks to answer the question why Britain has lagged in aeroplane achievements. So far, he points out, nobody has made in the United Kingdom a free dynamite flight with a voluntary conclusion. The reason for this, he contends, is not that we lack the enterprise. "Mr. Farman, the hero of the French, is a British subject; while Mr. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon has bought no fewer than three aeroplanes, and is over in France learning to handle them, vowing, optimistically, that he will not return to England by land or water, but the conditions are vastly more difficult in this country than they are on the Continent. Where the brothers Wright conducted their experiments for months together, they could rely on a steady thirty-mile-an-hour wind from off the sea. That enormously simplified the problem of maintaining equilibrium."

THE PROBLEM OF PAYING PROPERLY.

The problem of paying properly—of what should be paid to those who do certain work and what is equally important, under what conditions they should do their work—has been discussed by two important Committees, and both have just issued their reports.

One Committee dealt with the working of the Fair Wages Resolution, 1891, which was intended to prevent sweating.

The other dealt with the working of what is known as the Truck Act, and with such points as fines and deductions from wages, and in other forms of labour, with the living-in system—the system by which firms compel their assistants to live on their own premises and pay salaries in accordance.

Taking the Fair Wages Resolution Committee first, which affects departments spending £25,000,000 a year, the "Spectator" points out that the problem behind this resolution was—"How to secure better remuneration for the inferior type of worker. The unskilled man can be trusted to take care of himself; the unskilled or partially skilled man is often driven by economic forces to accept a wage which is insufficient to maintain him in reasonable comfort. Still more is this the case with the unskilled woman.

"The Fair Wages Resolution was a crude attempt to do something to mitigate these evils by calling upon the Government to confine its dealings to firms who were free from the taint of sweating adds the "Spectator."

"The actual Resolution ran as follows:

"'It is the duty of the Government in all Government contracts to make provision against the evils recently disclosed before the Sweating Committee, and to insert such conditions as may prevent the abuse arising from sub-letting, and to make every effort to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen.'

"In consequence of this Fair Wages Resolution there has since been inserted into Government contracts what is known as the Fair Wages Clause. Opinions appear to differ as to the practical utility of this clause, but the Committee recommend that it should be retained. Their other recommendations do not amount to very much. The Committee reject the proposal that words should be inserted in Government contracts to enforce the observance of 'Trade-Union conditions,' but state that 'such conditions of employment as are generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned must be taken into account when considering the question whether a particular contractor is observing the Fair Wages Clause. In the same spirit, the Departmental Committee reject the proposal that Government contracts should be restricted to what are technically known as 'fair' houses, but think 'that great care should be taken in selecting firms to be placed on the list of contractors so as to ensure that only good employers should be admitted."

"In order to lend reality to recommendations which might otherwise appear to hedge, the formation of a Joint Committee of contracting departments is proposed. It would be the duty of that body to act as inspectors of contracts from the fair-wages point of view, to discuss matters of common interest, and to settle disputed questions."

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT.

With these reservations, says the "Spectator," most people will agree. The "Saturday Review" says that only the would-be sweater can quarrel with the report. But the "Nation" says that it cannot be described as satisfactory. "It has completely failed to evolve any moderately reasonable definition of fair wages or to recommend any method of ascertaining, assessing, and enforcing them for work done under public supervision and control. The failure was foreshadowed from the nature of its reference. Instead of being invited to reopen the whole principle and policy of the 'fair wage,' the Committee was fastened to the working of the supper-bar wages resolution." The "Nation" complains that the Committee has only taken a mechanical view of its functions.

The second aspect, of paying wages properly, will come home to some people more readily, because to some extent it concerns those in shops rather than in factories.

"Many recommendations for the improvement of industrial conditions are submitted by the Departmental Committee on the Truck Acts," says the "Telegraph." "The inquiry, which extended over two years and eight months, and involved the examination of 118 witnesses, was directed mainly to the question whether fines and deductions from wages should be prohibited, and to elucidating whether what is known as the living-in system gives rise to abuses requirining legislative remedy. The Committee are unable to propose the abolition either of fines or of living-in, but they suggest various modifications and restrictions designed to improve the existing conditions from the point of view of the workers."

"If the average man were asked what the law of Truck meant," says the "Westminster Gazette," he would probably say it was to secure that wages shall be paid in money and not in goods. That would, indeed, be quite a correct definition, for the Truck Act of 1831 begins by saying in its preamble that 'it is necessary to prohibit the payment in certain trades of wages in goods or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm.

But the word 'truck' has come to mean a good deal more than might be thought possible.

"The system of fines works out in this way—that if a workman is fined he never actually handles the full amount of the wages he has earned; he gets the weekly wage cut down by the amount of the fine.

"A shop-assistant who 'lives in' (i.e., who gets board and lodging provided by the shop-keeper) in a similar way gets paid a less salary than one who 'lives out'—in other words, the payment of the living-in assistant is partly in money and partly in food and lodging. We need not stay to point out that this mode of payment is not peculiar to the shop-assistant. Exactly the same thing obtains in the case of the domestic servant, the hospital nurse, or the resident governess, to take only examples which occur to us as we write."

The Committee issues two reports. "Both reports agree in thinking that outworkers ought to have the protection afforded by the law of Truck,' adds the "Westminster." "The Act of 1887 did not include the outworker, but it is certainly high time that those who work in their homes should not be swindled (for that is what it very often amounts to) by being paid in over-priced goods. (The Committee, by the way, speak enthusiastically of the 'high artistic excellence of much of this home labour.)

"When we come, however, to the questions of fines and deductions from wages the difficulties and differences of opinion begin. The Minority Report would abolish altogether the system of fines and of deductions for bad work and injury to materials and other property. The Majority do not feel able to go so far as that, though they make a series of recommendations, calculated (so it seems to us) to strike at the chief mischiefs involved in the present practice. They recommend that fines should only apply to workers of at least sixteen years of age, that the maximum amount deductible in fines in any week should be 5 per cent., and that the fine must be levied in the week in which it occurs.

"There remains the very important question of living-in. We have often said that we consider the present condition of affairs lamentable and scandalous. We do not mean that there are not employers who take proper care of their assistants, but we are certain of our own knowledge that the living-in arrangements are too often a disgrace, whether through the desire to do things cheaply or mere carelessness and neglect. We feel very strongly on this matter, and should welcome the disappearance of the living-in system, which the Minority suggest, with the greatest satisfaction. At the same time, we think that to make living-in illegal would be to go too far in present circumstances."

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS AND THE LOAD-LINE.

Effect of Deep Loading.

The reciprocity agreement between England and Germany, whereby each Government undertakes to recognize the load-lines of the other, came into force officially on the 1st instant and a difficulty of very old standing has been removed. The agreement itself is important, says the "Times," and its significance is increased by the fact that last year the French Government adopted Freeboard Tables which approximate very nearly to our own, so that there are reasonable grounds for thinking that in the near future all the great carrying nations will fall into line. Moreover, the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1906 provides that foreign owners shall in future tackle the questions of load-line very closely for it enacted that from January 1, 1909 or on such day in the next twelve months as the Board of Trade shall appoint, the load-line regulations shall apply to foreign ships, equally with British vessels, while within any part of the United Kingdom. As the Board of Trade have directed that this regulation shall be postponed until October 1st next foreign owners receive ample warning.

Before 1906, the year in which new rules were issued, British shipowners were often faced with the spectacle of German vessels being loaded deeper in ports of the United Kingdom than was lawful for their own steamers. As was to be expected, the immediate result of the successful effort to harmonize the rules of each country respecting freeboard has been twofold — the German rules were made rather more exacting, that is to say, the line below which vessels might not sink in the water was put higher, and the Board of Trade allowed British vessels to be loaded deeper. The extent to which this permission has benefited or injured British shipping has given rise to much discussion and endless conjecture. One thing is apparent. This present increased carrying capacity to the shipping industry could not have been made at a more unfortunate time; the shipping in 1906 was suffering from deep depression, resulting largely from overbuilding, and there are experienced shipowners who attribute the still deeper depression which existed last year largely to the additional tonnage given by the deeper loading of cargo steamers. Exactly what the increased deadweight capacity amount to it is hardly possible to say at present, for there are many factors which must be taken into account, and probably only the Board of Trade and Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping have the data upon which an exact estimate could be made. In our marine insurance article in June 1906, it was estimated, with the material available, that the deadweight capacity of vessels in the British Register would be increased by over 7,000,000 tons but since then it has been possible to form a closer estimate, and we should be very surprised to learn now that the increase in deadweight capacity amounted to much more than 500,000 tons. The gross output of tonnage in the United Kingdom, in 1907, was 1,607,890, or, say, three times the increased tonnage due to deeper loading, but as last year the output was considerably less the proportion would also be smaller.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

Shipowners have now had fully two years' experience of the deeper loading, and it is possible to form some opinion of its effect upon trade. The first consideration that naturally arises is that deeper loading has helped handsomely to reduce freights, already low, and the second is that its effect has been confined practically to cargo steamers carrying heavy goods. The liner has been very little affected, for passenger liners are seldom loaded to the "maximum" extent with heavy goods and where steamers carry bulky material, such as wool and frozen meat, it is of no consequence to their owners if the boats are allowed to be several inches deeper in the water. Then a point which is felt by owners of "tramps" is increased coal consumption, or, if not that, the slower speed of their vessels, so it is clear that British shipowners have not been able simply to add so many thousands of tons to the carrying capacity of their fleet each year without debiting themselves either on account of dearer coal or fewer voyages. But the most satisfactory feature is that increased carrying capacity has not been achieved at the cost of safety; two years ago underwriters were uncertain whether casualties would not become more frequent and though it is apparent that the deeper steamers are loaded the more liable they are to go aground there is no evidence to show that strandings have been caused by the change, or that founderings have resulted from it. In a few years time the British shipping industry may feel the full benefit of having its load lines made similar to those required by the German rules but, at present, the wish of shipowners all over the world is for less tonnage and better trade.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	18,000	.....	23,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	128	.....	163
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	6,000	20,000	.....	26,000
Total for 3 weeks	11,000	38,000	.....	49,000
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	5,283	19,751	113	25,147
Per mile of Ry.	37	140	1	17
Total to Corresponding date...	14,838	47,958	264	63,05

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,147
Do. to date ..... Rs. 14,057

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MAETERLINCK ON TREES FOR CITIES.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the distinguished Belgian writer, had an article on "Our City Gardens" in the "Mail" on Jan. 9. He said:—

"The great fault, the great mistake of all our municipal gardeners is their dread of the tree. They seem to forget that, at the bottom of man's heart, amid his obscurest, but most powerful, instincts reigns his boundless yearning for the primeval forest. You really abuse the innocence and the credulity of the townsdweller by offering him, instead of the heavy shadows for which his nature longs, paltry clumps of verdure flowers in rows, and worn-out grass that reminds him but too closely of the threadbare carpet of the bedroom whence he has just escaped in vain. A surface of a quarter of an acre thus arranged is nothing more than a wretched, dusty hearthrug.

"Plant it with beautiful trees, not parsimoniously spaced, as though each of them were an object of art displayed on a grassy tray, but close together, like the ranks of a kindly army in order of battle. They will then act as they were wont to act in the native forest. Trees never feel themselves really trees, nor perform their duty, until they are there in numbers. Then, at once, everything is transformed; sky and light recover their first deep meaning, dew and shade return, silence and peace once more find a refuge.

"One could vary the appearance of these refuges infinitely, according to the needs or counsels of the spot and the surroundings. Here, among these low houses, we would have a square of lime-trees, matronly, round and fat, placid, full-blown, imperturbably green, and all a-hum with bees. Yonder where the house-fronts are richer and more regular, would be a square of chestnut-trees, whose opulent, heavy, thick, almost black dresses would droop to a man's height. Further still, among those pillared mansions, would stand an open space crowded with plane-trees; but I do not mean the plane-tree treated as we ill-treat it in our northern countries, where we know nothing of its beauty. I mean the plane-tree of the towns and villages of the south, where they pollard it when it reaches four or five yards in height. They thus obtain enormous, massive, thick-set trunks, splendidly scaled with gold and oxidised copper, which at one time, as in the Cours Mirabeau at Aixen-Provence, dart forcibly towards the sky to create fairy-like plumed naves in the blue, and at another, as in the Allees d'Azemar at Draguignan, weave a low vault, magical and cool as a submarine grotto, through which the sun can hardly contrive to slip a stray crystal dart that breaks in dazzling shivers on the flagstones.

"Let us not forget the hornbeam, which is so docile, nor its brother the elm, nor the beech. All three are excellent for peopling a space in which the sky is free—that is to say, where we need not hesitate lest we should darken the windows of houses that are too near. Let us not forget either the Lombardy popular, which is our cypress of the north, and almost ind

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
FOR
FASHIONABLE MOTOR CARS
SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS
FORDS, REOS, &C.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
FOR
MOTOR REPAIRS
MOTOR TYRES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

NOW READY.
PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.
JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
IN ONE VOLUME—RS. 2.
As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C. FANS.
EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.
THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,900
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPORTSMEN.
IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.
MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DRUM CASTLE BYCULLA, BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. HAJEE YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nil Bazar, Bombay.
GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.
All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co
BOMBAY
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1909.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

WHETHER there will be another "trans-frontier parade' next cold weather lies very much in the lap of the gods just now, but there can be little doubt that our turbulent neighbours require the most watchful eye over them. Utterly untamable by nature, they are a perpetual source of annoyance and irritation, and as we may not take over their country punitive measures are periodically necessary. Raids are of constant occurrence, raids which cannot be tolerated and which follow each other with irritating frequency. The last official year was marked by almost constant trouble along the frontier. In the Peshawar and Kohat districts gangs of Zakka Khel committed a series of armed dacoities on a scale and characterised by a boldness almost unprecedented. Sir James Willcocks was called upon to punish them almost directly he had assumed command of his division, but we find that instead of suppressing the troublesome tribes the result of the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force was to create further unrest. The Mohmands, under the influence of fanatical preaching from Afghanistan, began to give serious trouble. On the western border of the Kohat district gangs of notorious Khattak outlaws committed several outrages of a brutal and revolting character—as is believed, at the instigation of the Mulla Powindah, who will sooner or later have to be dealt with. In Southern Waziristan relations with the Mahsuds continued to be unsatisfactory. Indeed the newly issued report of the administration of the North-West Frontier Province contains a long list of complaints of the disorder on the border. In the Black Mountain the vacancy in the chiefship of Seri caused by the murder of Ibrahim Khan divided the Isazais into two camps, one of which supported the pretensions of Sher Ali Khan, son of the exiled Hashim Ali Khan, the other faction favouring Ghulam Ahmad, son of the late Chief. Dir is again reported to have furnished an arena for intrigue and bloodshed, and another chapter in the interminable rivalry between Badshah Khan and his younger brother was opened and closed with scant hope of peace in the sequel. In Upper Swat fighting went on unabated, but the relations with Government were satisfactory.

They live very active lives in the frontier regions, and it is no wonder our campaigns prove so expensive both in life and treasure. With regard to the Zakka Khel it is recognised that the action of Government came too late to prevent the contagion of lawlessness spreading along the border and extending to the Mohmands. Corrective measures should invariably be adopted with the utmost promptitude, for each day's delay makes the case more difficult of treatment. It appears that with the exception of the Zakka Khel all the tribes of the Khyber behaved satisfactorily and rendered valuable service to Government, and in explanation of the conduct of the Zakka Khel it is recorded that they believed in the event of an expedition being sent into the Bazar Valley all the Afridi clans would rise in their defence and that they would receive material assistance in money, arms and ammunition from Kabul. These were mistaken, however, and it is believed they will consequently give less trouble for some time to come. Indeed, as it is pointed out, the sensible and self-restrained conduct of the other Afridi clans on the occasion is taken as a valuable guarantee for the future peace of this border. It is recorded that work on the Loi-Shilman Railway has proceeded rapidly and without interruption, but it was not popular and whenever any attempt was made to survey the right bank of the Kabul river in Shilman limits the Mohmand inhabitants of the left bank showed their hostility in an unmistakable manner. In Bannu only one serious raid occurred which was organised by Mahsuds, who carried off a large number of cattle from Narmi Khel in Bakka Khel limits. As the result of the complicity of certain Hathi Khel outlaws in an offence at Shamshi Khel in December pressure was brought to bear on the tribe and full compensation was exacted with salutary effect.

We cannot object to trans-frontier tribes fighting among themselves, so long as they respect our border. In the Kurram, for example, a recrudescence of the Zaimusht internal feud with the Chinarak occurred and a number of Orakzai clans participated in the quarrel. Within the Kurram itself faction feeling was less pronounced than in former years and the peace of the valley was strengthened by the conclusion of a truce for two years' peace between the Turis and the Maidan Jajis. In the autumn the tranquility of Lower Kurram was disturbed by two serious raids from Khost, but the Kurram Militia was able to intercept the gang. The Khari Khel Para-Chamkanni continued their lawless course, but owing to the vigilance of the Militia and the better armament of the villages their activity resulted in but little damage. In Wana the year opened with the struggle between the Mulla Powindah and the Mahsud Maliks at its height. But the Maliks lacked alike power and sincere intention, and before long they were forced to admit their inability to cope openly with the Mulla, who continued to indicate his hostility to Government by the constant despatch of emissaries of murder to the adjoining British districts or protectorates. In the words of the report, the situation became intolerable and in August the Government of India authorised the issue of a warning to the Mahsud tribe to the effect that they were responsible for the acts of every member of the tribe and that if further emissaries of murder should visit British territory the whole allowances of the tribe would be stopped until such punishment as Government though suitable had been inflicted. Raiding by outlaws from Afghan territory was continuous and the despatch of fanatical agents continued intermittently. Matters culminated in the brutal murder of the Political Agent's bearer and munshi in the Khusma Nullah. Naturally reprisals followed as they inevitably will whenever our territory is invaded or our subjects suffer through the turbulence of the tribesmen.

RUSSIA AND RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES.

WHEN Turkey was beaten in her war with Russia in 1877, the victor exacted a heavy indemnity from his adversary, partly in money and partly in territory, after the example of Germany in her conflict in 1872 with France. The territory consisted of the Province of Caucasus, the richest in natural wealth of Turkey's possessions. Nothing seemed lacking in this Province to secure the highest degree of prosperity, for it has a splendid climate, its minerals include coal, iron, petroleum, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, rock-salt and valuable building stones. Its fruits include all those of temperate and semi-tropical countries, extensive forests cover its mountains and valleys. Oil, wine, silk cotton, and wool are among its products; its seas and rivers swarm with fish, and water power is as abundant as in Switzerland. But its roads were bad and its government still worse when General Doudoukof Kvrsakof, a man of distinguished administrative ability, was appointed by Russia to rule the new Province which had just passed from a Mahomedan to a Christian Power. From his capital at Tiflis, the new Governor proceeded to organise his territory, and reports were brought to him of Mullahs who were travelling through the country and spreading reports to the effect that the new Government was about to start a reign of terror in order to forcibly convert the Muslim inhabitants to the Christian religion. The mission of the Mullahs was practically a "Jehad," and people were already reported to be taking refuge in Turkish territory to escape from the tyranny of Russian rule. Dondoukof Kvrsakof was a man of prompt action. He immediately issued a proclamation in all of the many languages spoken by the people, and had it posted in every mosque and every village in the Province. The proclamation announced that absolute liberty in the method of religious faith was the law of Russia, and that any Mullah who was found away from his own parish would be hanged. It further announced that in case of any future religious disturbance the local Mullah would be the first man to be seized and held responsible. Certain priests who were on the warpath and who did not show sufficient alacrity in complying with the Governor's orders, were hanged with a promptitude and a lack of ceremony that recalled the vigorous days of Schamyl, one of Russia's most famous Mahomedan adversaries in the Caucasus. Five years after the above incident a Bombay gentleman traversed the Province from Baku to Batoum, making in the meanwhile several detours. It was at the time of the feast of Bairam, and he found that this feast was being celebrated with more noise of tomtoms and more fireworks than he had seen anywhere in India on a similar occasion. The garrison band played in the public square at Batoum, while fireworks rattled and drums banged in the neighbouring streets. Later travellers have visited the Caucasus, but the good roads and good government have not yet arrived. Doudoukof Kvrsakof is long since dead, but his prompt action at a critical moment is still remembered with gratitude by the people of the country.

EVENTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

WE do not attempt to look into the future, but the importance of the news sent by Reuter, concerning the arrest of the Chief of Police, M. Lopukhin, at St. Petersburg, cannot but give cause to wonder. For months past it has seemed as if the troubles of Russia had subsided in no mean degree, but now we are told that the last few weeks have seen "extraordinary police raids and arrests" and that "clearly something is brewing." When the Chief of Police joins the enemies of the Crown something is undoubtedly brewing and it is not necessary to stretch the imagination very much to find the political lull, or should we say the absence of reported anarchy and prosecutions, due to the wilful blindness of this high official. At the same time one must not judge too hastily in the matter, for Russian Police methods are notorious and an arrest, even though a conviction follows, by no means invariably means guilt. Russia, too, is not unlike India in one respect, it effects vast coups which suddenly die away into oblivion. A couple of years ago it seemed as if the whole foundation of the Empire was shattered and the throne tottering. For two years the Tsar remained a prisoner in his palace, afraid to venture forth except under the most extraordinary precautions, and those two years saw peace gradually restored throughout the country. Now it appears there is a dagger hidden beneath the cloak. It behoves every one to watch events carefully if this be true, for an attempted revolution in Russia might and probably would be the match which would start the blaze in the Balkans and involve all Europe.

MR. BRUNYATE proceeds on furlough after attending the Opium Commission at Shanghai.

CAPTAIN KEIGHLEY succeeds Captain Holden in the command of the Viceroy's Bodyguard next month.

THE Howrah Mills Co. declare a dividend of 12 per cent. for the past half year, and the Chitpore Hydraulic Press Co., 6 per cent, "ad interim."

GENERAL SCOTT, Supply Member, proceeds on tour on the 10th instant, visiting Ahmednagar, Hosur and Wellington, returning to Calcutta on the 25th instant.

THE question of the organisation of the Political Department, with respect to promotion by separate cadres, is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

WE are requested to state that for the convenience of guests attending the Garden Party to be given to-morrow at the Victoria Gardens by the President of the Corporation and Mrs. Dunn, special reserved tram-cars will be run at ordinary fares, in which seats will be available only for ladies and gentlemen having cards of invitation. The first car will leave at 4-15 p.m. from Grant's Buildings and will be followed by others at 4-30, 4-45 and 5-0. They will halt for passengers at Wellington Fountain, Secretariat, Church Gate Street, and Victoria Terminus, and thence proceed direct to the Gardens. Return reserved cars will similarly leave the Tramway Depot opposite the Gardens at 7-0, 7-15, 7-30 and 7-45 p. m.

EVIDENCE relative to the allegations against the Rev. H. J. Smyth Pigott, head of the Agapemone at Spaxton, near Bridgwater, is to be heard before a Consistory Court of the diocese of Bath and Wells, which, according to the "Bristol Times and Mirror," will sit on Wednesday, January 20. Efforts to serve Mr. Pigott with a citation to appear before the court have proved futile, and the ecclesiastical authorities have accordingly had recourse to substituted service.

THE vicar of Woodside, near Leeds, and section of his church workers are at variance on the subject of dancing and whist drives. "It is not," the vicar holds, "the work of the Church to have dances and whist drives." He took up this attitude on taking charge of the parish, but inspite of his objection the dances which his predecessor had sanctioned were continued. Some of the Sunday school teachers who favour dancing have resigned, but the vicar remains firm.

THE "London Gazette" contains the names of 113 retired Home and Colonial civil servants upon whom the King has been pleased to confer the Imperial Service Medal in recognition of long and meritorious service. The recipients include 40 postal employes, of whom 24 have been ordinary postmen, and 34 dockyard employees, in addition to a considerable number of police and prison officials. Two are women, one an acting matron at Lewes prison, the other a matron at Aylesbury prison.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE AMERICAN BOOM.

Billiards.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

THE entries for the Grand National Steeplechase in March constitute a record, 85 animals having been nominated. This is highly satisfactory and the possibilities for a big race are splendid. The most notable of the missing "chasers" are Drumcree, Kirkland, Flaxman and Seisdon Prince, but there are plenty of other "fliers" engaged. Rubio, last year's sensational victor, and Ascetics Silver, another past winner, are both entered while some of the other cracks are Leinster, Springbok, Red Lad, Roman Law, Rathvale, Ranunculus and Barabbas II. We must now wait patiently for the weights, after which we shall feel that the new season is rapidly drawing nearer.

While touching on Grand National matters, the wonderful feat of horsemanship when Newey rode Eremon to victory in the "National" with a broken stirrup leather, was recalled by an incident at Haydock Park a few days ago. Newey was riding Herbert Vincent in the January Handicap Steeplechase and the horse came on to his knees at the water jump which shot Newey right up to the animal's head. The jockey made a wonderful recovery and was back in the saddle instantly, but with one stirrup tucked under him. The horse was scarcely checked at all, but failed to gain a place, in spite of Newey's efforts.

GOING STRONG.

It may safely be said that the Turf continues to be in a sound state, for no less than £542,340 was given in stakes during 1908 for flat races in Great Britain and Ireland. This is an increase of £2,522 over the 1907 total, though 34 fewer races were run, the number being 2,070. The vast sums of money racing causes to circulate is a matter to think over and particularly as further attemps are about to be made to hamper the sport. Probably the next bill to be brought in will aim to prohibit the publication of betting odds, of bookmakers, advertisements, and of commission-agents and their offices. Of course racing, in a very greatly curtailed form, could exist without betting, but many people will feel a draught if ever this came about. Affairs in the State of New York offer an object lesson of this, and those interested are not likely to lose sight of it.

FOOTBALL MATTERS.

The Rugby Football world has something to think over just now through the action of the Scottish Union in cancelling the match with England for the Calcutta Cup. Our friends across the border consider that the English officials are countenancing professionalism because the New Zealanders and the Australians are allowed 21s. a week for incidental expenses over and above their actual expenses. The Scots are really right, though it is also a fact that Scotchmen on touring teams have received small sums for incidental expenses. Perhaps the action of the Scotch Rugby Union will lead to some good. It is certainly time the amateur question were settled and it is so simple that to delay is absurd. Amateurs must be allowed to receive one penny above their actual expenses as a first step. The second is to treat professionals as honest men and not outcasts, and when the two sections can meet in friendly rivalry in all sports as in racquets, tennis, golf, cricket and on the turf we shall have solved the vexed question.

POOR OLD ENGLAND.

The Australians played splendidly in the International against England and well deserved their victory by 3 tries to 1. The English forwards absolutely failed to go in for footwork—for which they were picked, and no fault can be found with the Selection Committee on this score. Only Williamson of South Africa and Mobbs of the Midlands really enhanced their reputation. The former was injured and cannot turn out against Wales to-morrow, while Mobbs was not chosen (probably because he did well) but will play after all as his supposed superior the veteran Simpson has declined. It may be added that a Welsh Selection Committee man declares he could pick three English teams superior to the one which represented England last Saturday.

SOCCER.

The struggle for League honours is now very close, Everton's draw (3—3) at Preston and the win of Newcastle (3—1) against Woolwich Arsenal having put Newcastle on terms with Everton—each claiming 33 points for 23 games. In the Second Division, the defeat of West Bromwich Albion (2—0) on visiting Fulham has checked the "Thistles," so that Tottenham and Bolton now have a better chance. The defeat of Glasgow Rangers (4—0) by Dundee has also evened up matters in the Scottish League, Dundee now leading.

THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

It is a long time since matters in the athletic world were as interesting as just now and the Olympic Games have certainly given a wonderful fillip to foot racing. It is pleasing to note that the poor professional is receiving some encouragement and, for the good of sport and genuine amateurism in particular, it is to be hoped the "boom" will lead to professional running taking a new lease of life. Naturally the matches and races promoted are usually in the interest of the organiser, and if the runners are wise they will take steps to protect their own interests by forming a Union or Association to look after their end of it. Many sports promoters would welcome this and lend support, as also would plenty of sportsmen, who, like the writer, believe genuine amateurism will be helped by catering for men with professional inclinations.

THE AMERICAN BOOM.

The enterprising American sports-promoters are taking advantage of the "boom" and if they exercise judgment, there is no reason why it should not last. The revival of six days' racing will be watched with interest, but the promoters would have been wiser to make it an individual event, rather than teams of two,—as in the six days' bicycle events at Madison Square Gardens. An individual race of 6 or 8 hours daily, either in one or two stages, would certainly please the public and runners better. England ought to be able to provide a couple of useful teams, with such men as Crudginton, Hurst, Hart, Johnson, Turner and Saward available, while White and another countryman would well represent Ireland.

DORANDO, LONGBOAT AND SHRUBB.

The performances of Dorando, Longboat and Shrubb continue to claim much attention. The first named is credited with a really wonderful performance in a 12 miles event at Fall River, his time being returned as 63 mins. 39 secs., while his rivals (Doughty and Myers) who ran in relays, occupied 64 mins. 18 secs. Shrubb's time in a similar event at New York on Jan. 9 (when he beat three runners) was 66 mins. and some odd seconds. Too much reliance cannot be placed in Dorando's time, as it frequently happens that mistakes occur on the small indoor tracks.

ABOUT RECORDS.

Apropos of the time mentioned, it may be pointed that the world's record for 12 miles is 62 mins. 2 1-2 secs., and was set up by "Deerfoot" (L. Bennett) at Brompton in 1863. In this race the Indian failed by half a yard to concede W. Lang 100 yards' start, while enroute he ran 10 miles in 51 mins. 26 secs. The latter record was cut by W. G. George (then an amateur) in April of 1884, when he registered 51 mins. 20 secs. This was really one of the best performances the Wiltshire runner ever accomplished. He had promised to attack the record at one of the London A. C. meetings but, owing to the death of the Duke of Albany, it was postponed. George was very fit and felt disappointed at this; consequently when he returned to Brighton (where he was an assistant in a chemist shop) he went out of training. Still he kept faith and ran at the postponed meeting and, to the astonishment of himself and those who knew particulars, broke the record. Apropos of this, a well known professional runner, who knew how George had been "enjoying" himself during the previous two weeks, was staggered by the result and on meeting his backer—the late Disk Williamson—remarked "I have seen the finest long distance runner in the world to-day and he is a "blooming amacher." Singularly enough it was Williamson who was behind George a year later, when he turned professional and ran Cummings. It may be added that George did a round 50 mins. 40 secs. in one of his trials for ten miles, though of course private trials cannot be accepted as a record. Nevertheless it is an absolute fact that the mile record holder (4mins. 12 3-5 secs) was capable of much better time than he accomplished as an amateur, for when he had beaten the old records he rested content. The present world's record for 10 miles is 50 mins. 40 3-5 secs. by A. Shrubb at Glasgow on Nov. 5, 1904, and when he went on for the hour, in which time he ran 11 miles 1,137 yards. Both H. Watkins and F. E. Bacon have run further in the hour, (the former's record being 11 miles 1,286 yards) but both were paced by runners and cyclists, an advantage worth possibly at least one minute in ten miles, consequently the performances come under paced records. These figures given will no doubt interest sportsmen, now that long distance running attracts so much attention.

BILLIARDS.

Until the last day of the match between Stevenson and Diggle at Liverpool and in which Diggle received 1,000 points in 10,000 up, the latter always appeared to have a good chance. Stevenson then showed wonderful form and on the last day scored 2,549 and had an average of 68·2 in the afternoon and 65·56 in the evening. Even this great play was eclipsed during his match with Reece (in receipt of 1,600 points in 10,000) on Tuesday when he scored such breaks as 628,239 and 339 unfinished—four complete efforts yielding 1,250 points. He was again in great form the following day, when he raised his unfinished break to 369 and made another of 377, his average in the evening being 130·55. Such play clearly indicates that Stevenson stands alone in the billiard world, and it is more than unfortunate that the eye trouble from which Dawson is suffering will probably keep him out of the game in future.

WRESTLING.

The Wrestling Tournament at the Alhambra a year ago was an earnest attempt on the part of A. F. Bettinson and other prominent members of the National Sporting Club to place the game in a sound position. Most of us know how the music hall fakes have harmed the sport and caused many lovers of wrestling to draw away. Recent happenings have not improved matters, so that it is good to know the Alhambra Tournament is to be repeated. Competitions for light, middle and heavy weights will be promoted, the first prizes being £35, £30 and £20 respectively. There will be no fakes under "Peggy" Bettinson's management, and the venture will undoubtedly be a further step towards raising the catch-as-catch-can style to a high level. It would also be interesting if a Cumberland and Westmoreland competition were held and remembering the interest in the Good Friday festivals, at Lillie Bridge, in the eighties, it ought to take.

KELLY VS. LEMM.

When G. C. Kelly, the Hull fireman, defeated all his rivals for the Olympic Heavy-Weight catch-can competition, it was quite evident that he was an exceptional performer for an amateur. It therefore came as no great surprise to learn that he was matched against J. Lemm to contest the best of three falls for £100 and the gate receipts divided 60 and 40 per cent. Both men are 24 years of age and while Kelly stands 6ft. 2 3-4 inches as against 5ft. 7 in. there is not so much in it when it comes to weight, Kelly being 15st. 8lbs. and Lemm 14st. There was a good attendance at the Oxford, London, to see the match and when Kelly secured the first fall in 3 mins. 17secs. the joy of the Britishers was great. It was short-lived, however, Lemm's downfall having been mainly due to his slipping, for he quickly had Kelly in difficulties and threw him in 5 mins. 42 secs. After this there was only one in it, the Swiss taking the third fall and match in 2 mins. 7 3-5 secs. Kelly held a big advantage in height, but the visitor appeared to be quite as strong and far more scientific. Thus poor old John Bull got another nasty jar and our supremacy in sports is not what it used to be.

IN GENERAL.

It came rather as a surprise to learn Peter Latham had conceded Jay Gould junior 1-2—15 in a tennis match at Harvard and then won by 3 sets to 1.

As anticipated, young Arbuthnot from Eton is striking the Cambridge eight at present, while Stuart—stroke for three years—is acting as coach.

H. Irslinger of Austria and P. Gotz of London, both well-known wrestlers, had a rare bout with the gloves at the National Sporting Club last Monday, the former gaining the decision.

The first prize for the one mile Roller Skating Championship at Olympia on Feb. 26th will be £200.

The Northern Union Officials do not think it would be advisable to send a team to New Zealand just yet, the N. U. style of football being so young there.

There is talk of another International Athletic meeting in London this summer.—Yale and Harvard v. Oxford and Cambridge.

It is probable that a 24 hours' cycle race for amateurs will be decided on one of the London tracks during the summer of 1908.

A RUSSIAN MYSTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Chief of Police as Revolutionary.

EXCITING EVENTS EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

At dawn yesterday morning, M. Lopukhin, Chief of Police and a member of a princely family, was arrested in St. Petersburg. His brother-in-law, Prince Urussoff, was also arrested on a mysterious charge of supposed dealings with Revolutionaries. The house was surrounded by police, wearing bullet-proof cuirasses, but M. Lopukhin offered no resistance. There have been of late extraordinary police raids and arrests in St. Petersburg and clearly something is brewing.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Difficulty over the Indemnity.

RUSSIA OFFERS A SOLUTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Russia, in view of the dangerous situation between Turkey and Bulgaria, has proposed to forego £4,800,000 of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, being the amount which Turkey claims from Bulgaria, who will take up a loan of £3,280,000 from Russia, which is equal to the amount which Bulgaria is prepared to pay Turkey. The interest on the loan will be applied to the payment of the difference of £1,520,000.

THE STATE OF MACEDONIA.

Situation Disquieting.

AUTHORITIES APATHETIC.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The condition of Macedonia is again becoming disquieting. Outrages are common and illegal taxes are extorted. The authorities are apathetic.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

Opening Meeting at Shanghai.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The International Opium Commission has opened at Shanghai. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia, Turkey, China, Japan, Holland, Portugal, Siam, and Persia are represented.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Lord Northcote has been created a Privy Councillor.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A HULK.

Six Killed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

An explosion occurred at Yarmouth yesterday, during the blowing up of a hulk. Six Trinity House workmen were killed.

CRYSTAL PALACE CO.

Interim Receiver Appointed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

On behalf of the Debenture-holders, an interim Receiver has been appointed in the Crystal Palace Company.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Charged with Instigating Murder.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A telegram from Caracas states that a prosecution has been instituted against ex-President Castro for instigating the attempted assassination of President Gomes.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, C.M.G.

[The late Mr. Oswald Crawfurd came of a family which had served its country for generations. His father was at one time Envoy Plenipotentiary at the Court of Siam, and afterwards Governor of Singapore. Mr. Crawfurd started life as a clerk in the Foreign Office and was subsequently promoted to be Consul at Oporto. A fluent writer, he published many books on Portugal, and also diverted his pen into the realms of fiction and poetry. He was a great writer for magazines, using a list of pseudonyms.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The death is announced of Lord Burton.

[The Barony of Burton was created in 1886, the first holder being the Lord Burton whose death is announced, who was formerly Sir Michael Arthur Bass, Bart, who was given that title two years previously. He was a Director of Bass & Co., and also of the South-Eastern Railway. Like his father, Lord Burton entered politics, sitting for seats in Staffordshire from 1865 till 1886. Lord Burton had no sons and the Barony now descends by special patent to his cousin, the Hon. Mrs. J. R. Baillie of Dochfour, while the Baronetcy descends to Mr. William Hamar Bass, the owner of "Sceptre" and other well known race horses.]

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Sitting in London.

KING TO RECEIVE DELEGATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The International Naval Conference, which is sitting in London with a view to establishing a code of international law by which an International Prize Court at the Hague will decide cases, has agreed upon more important points. Certain details are outstanding and the signature of the instrument is expected shortly.

King Edward receives the delegates to-day.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. Taft's Arrival.

SATISFACTORY REPORT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Taft and his party have arrived in Panama and are thoroughly satisfied with the progress of the Canal. The original plans will be maintained. The Chief Engineer says that vessels will be passing through the Canal on 1st January 1915.

S. A. CONVENTION.

Reported Disagreement.

COMPROMISE SOUGHT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A telegram from Capetown states that the Unification Convention is in danger of breaking up. Several delegates have left. There is some talk of a compromise, by which Capetown will be the headquarters of the Legislature, Pretoria of the Civil Service and Bloemfontein of the Judiciary.

SIR A. LAWLEY.

Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The Governor of Madras and party leave Calcutta by the Madras Mail to-night and the Misses and Mr. Lawley by the up-country mail.

COMPANY PROMOTERS IN TROUBLE.

Secretary and Treasurer Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

A telegram in to-night's "Empire" from Vizianagram states that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Northern Circars Life Assurance Company of Vizianagram have been arrested, bail being refused.

ATHLETICS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

An Athletic Meeting is being arranged here by the Young Men's Christian Association upon lines somewhat similar to those the of old Bengal Presidency Amateur Athletic Association.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE REFORMS.

Another Petition to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Haji Mohamad Musabhan, officiating Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, left Aligarh to-day for Bankipore, where a memorial to the Viceroy is to be materialised on the subject of the Councils Reform Scheme.

BRIDGE OVER THE KABUL RIVER.

Good Progress Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

News which has reached Calcutta from Jellalabad shows that the suspension bridge, which Messrs. Burn and Co. are erecting over the Kabul River at Dorunta gorge is making good progress.

Mr. J. R. Halliday, who is in charge of the work, finished the erection of the towers on the 15th ultimo, and it only remains for him to fix the roller bearings on one side of the river, before slinging the cables into position. The Amir should be well pleased when he inspects the bridge during his visit to Jellalabad.

SIX-ANNA TELEGRAMS.

Falling-Off in Number.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

There has been a falling-off in the number of messages sent from the combined Postal and Telegraph Offices since the introduction of the six-anna messages, but it is uncertain whether this is only temporary.

COCANADA.

Punitive Police Tax.

EUROPEANS APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

The unofficial Europeans of Cocanada, who recently memorialized the Madras Government regarding the Punitive Police tax, are now appealing to the Viceroy. They say they are under no misapprehension as to their liability, but the Madras Government have, apparently, entrenched themselves behind the Act, without going into the merits of the case. Although it was fully known that Babu Bepin Chandra Pal had stirred up the country, no precautionary measures were taken. The riots at Cocanada reveal an appallingly apathetic state of affairs, seeing that nothing was done by the local police or the magistracy until the European Club had been attacked and the lives of several of the members' servants were endangered.

The quartering of additional police was purely punitive, and to saddle the Europeans with a portion of the tax is a gross injustice and insult to that community. It appears that, although Europeans have been taxed, no charge has been levied in respect of Government buildings and the Sub-Jail there, all of which were specially guarded by additional police.

ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge's Views.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

Both the "Madras Times" and the "Madras Mail," publish leading articles to-day with reference to the Planting Conference held at Bangalore last week to hear Sir Roper Lethbridge's views on the work of the Anti-Tea Duty League.

Both papers urge that the League is deserving of further support, and favour the suggestion that representatives of the planting industry of South India, attend the forthcoming meeting of the Ceylon Planters' Association, and that Ceylon representatives be invited to attend the annual meetings of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

The "Madras Times" hopes this is the first step towards a stronger alliance between the planting industries of Southern India and Ceylon, and says that a mutual understanding between the two countries on all questions regarding labour supply is especially desirable at the present time. What is wanted to counteract the difficulties arising from the keenest competition is better organisation.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Report Practically Finished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. W. S. Meyer, who has been writing the report of Decentralisation at Home, returns to his post as Finance Secretary at Simla, in the third week in April, relieving Mr. Meston, who then proceeds on furlough. The report itself is practically finished and will be presented to the Secretary of State this month.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

War against Rats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Plague reports are published in Calcutta, which show that no less than 675,900 rats have been killed in Madras and 507,500 in Bangalore, since operations for the destruction of these rodents commenced.

MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

New Hostel to be Built.

RAISING OF MADRASSAH'S STATUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The Nawab of Murshidabad presides at a meeting of Mahomedans in the Town Hall, Calcutta, next Sunday afternoon to raise funds for a new Mahomedan Hostel and to advocate the raising of the Calcutta Madrassah to the status of a College.

MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER.

Several Guests Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 2.

The Indian Medical Service dinner, held here at the Chutter Muzil last night, was a very successful function. The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Murray, the President and the Vice-President, Lieut.-Colonel Sweeney, Civil Surgeon of Benares, while the guests include Surgeon General Ellis, Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Queen, V. C., Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, C. M. G., and Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham.

Mrs. Murray held a reception after the dinner.

THE Bournemouth Town Council has approved the policy of erecting a Kursaal estimated to cost £45,000, on the Belle Vuesite, near the pier approach, recently acquired by the corporation.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Appeals before High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

At the Madras High Court in the Tinnevelly Riot appeal, arguments in the case of the second appellant concluded to-day, when Mr. L. A. Govindraghava Iyer replied to the observations made by Mr. Richmond on behalf of the Crown.

The case of the first appellant, Gurunatha Iyer, who was sentenced to seven years' transportation and of the third and fifth appellants was then taken up for argument, these appellants being represented by Mr. R. Sada Gopalachariar.

The hearing of the appeals is expected to occupy the whole of this week.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Separation of Bengal Provinces.

TWO SUPERINTENDENTS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

It is understood that the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the separation of the Cadastral Survey operations of Bengal from those of Eastern Bengal and Assam, provides for the appointment of two Provincial Superintendents, who are likely to be Major Crichton for Bengal and Captain Hirst for Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The following changes in the list of Umpires and Orders of Battle are made :—Section 44th Battery R.F.A., erase name of Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th infantry, and substitute Major C. S. Fellows, 108th Infantry. 1st Brigade, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, erase name of Major C. S. Fellows, 108th Infantry, and substitute Captain H. R. C. Cowie, D.S.O., R.E. Order of Battle.—3rd Brigade, Supply and Transport Officer, erase name of Major W. C. T. Poole, and substitute Lieut. Skinner.

The following extract from the programme of tour of the General Officer Commanding, Southern Army, is published for information :—February 13th, Saturday, arrive Deolali 5-42 from Manmad. February 13th, Saturday departure Deolali, 17-58, Nagpur Mail. February 28th, Sunday, Arrive Bombay 6-35 Church Gate Station from Baroda. March 1st, Monday, Dep. Bombay, 22-20 Madras Mail.

The General Officer Commanding, Southern Army, will be accompanied by :—Br.-General J. H. Poett, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Southern Army. Lieut. T. R. F. Bate, Aide-de-Camp.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE Mohurrum Festival, notwithstanding some apprehensions of a disturbance of the public peace, terminated in peace and quietude last evening; and the Police force, from the Commissioner downwards, must have witnessed its close with a sigh of relief from the unusual worry and watchfulness which are entailed upon them during the continuance of its celebration. The festival commences on the day following the appearance of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum. Catching a first glimpse of the new moon, the pious Islamite strikes a crowbar in a convenient spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a "taboot," or paper mausoleum, at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleum rises in increasing proportions to the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, and the chanting of "Marassias," or hymns of sorrow, for the deaths of the martyrs, Hassain and Hoosain. On the ninth and tenth days, the festival is at its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, commonly known as the "Kattal-ki-rat," i.e., the night of slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing after the early evening, continues all through the night, and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again about mid-day, reaching its climax in the afternoon, when the "taboots" are immersed in the sea at Coolie Bunder beyond the Carnac overbridge. About the middle of the tenth day, the "taboots" in the different divisions of the City are marshalled out, under the directions of the Police, towards the Bhendy Bazar Road, and are slowly moved onward into the Pydhoni Road. The route of the procession then runs through Mumbadevi, Kalbadevi, and the Esplanade Cross Road, by the Tract and Bible Society's Depositary on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and thence straight over the Carnac Bridge to the sea at Coolie Bunder. Large crowds of people assembled yesterday along the route of the procession to witness the "taboots," with their accompaniments of "toliwallas" practising gymnastic and acrobatic feats on poles erected on the top of bullock carts, of harlequins, and men bedaubed as tigers, etc. The crowds were the densest along the Kalbadevi and Esplanade Cross Roads, the windows of houses and in some cases even the roofs being occupied by eager spectators. The Police arrangements were admirably planned and judiciously carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and his Deputy, Mr. Phillips. The committee of representatives of the different sections of the Mahomedan community, elected by the meeting convened by His Excellency the Governor, were in attendance during the continuance of the festival in an enclosure erected near the Soolesan Chowkey in Grant Road, to assist the Police authorities in preserving the peace, and they did their part of the work remarkably well, and have entitled themselves to the thanks of the public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

THE Mohurrum passed off quietly in Calcutta last night, the usual processions taking place.

LATER.

Everything passed off quietly in the big Mohurram procession here this morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE GOLD DRAIN.

Continental Textile Trade.

BANKING DIVIDENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Some weeks ago now I pointed out that the best Lombard-street authorities were expressing their apprehensions about the condition of our gold stocks in this country. The apathy of the Bank of England was commented upon, and the necessity to take steps to safeguard our gold position was held to demand a reasonably early advance in the Bank rate. Events have unfortunately served to emphasise the views then expressed. It is not too much to say that we have stood idly by and allowed large amounts of gold to be taken from the country, when our own gold stocks sorely needed replenishing. Had anything untoward happened in the political world during the past month or two our position would have been very unsatisfactory indeed. It is especially worth noting how during the past year the various great Continental centres have been increasing their gold stocks, whereas our own has actually diminished. Mr. C. Rozenraad's table, published in the newspapers this morning, shows that the stock of gold in the Bank of France actually increased by about £32,500,000. The German stock (including silver) increased nearly £14,000,000. Other centres mostly established good increases. But our own gold stock decreased by over £1,800,000. With the political outlook so uncertain, this is apparently a very unsatisfactory result, especially seeing the large amounts of gold which have arrived from the Cape. Paris has during this gold drain taken some £25,000,000 from the London market, which is substantially more than half of the £40,000,000 of French money estimated to be utilised in the London market before the drain set in.

THE COMING REVIVAL.

The demand for some of the Home Railway prior issues is a sign of the times. As we have already pointed out, the clearance of the political atmosphere in the Near East will mean the opening of the flood-gates of capital now awaiting investment. This is an interesting period in the investment markets. Not merely the private investor, but the great lending institutions, like the banks and the insurance companies, wish to find an outlet for their capital. Cheap stocks of high grade will be wanted. New issues of good class will be readily under-written, for in such times as these the under-writers are quite willing to be left with substantial proportions on fair terms. There will thus be a tendency to assist all good investment securities, with the result that higher prices will rule. Thus the relative cheapness of the second grade of investment stocks will ultimately become marked. And, as the general levelling up of prices continues, some speculative attraction is given to the markets, and many investers will be willing to take up lines of stocks to pay for and hold until a profit is secured. Thus it is that, in such times as these, public interest is aroused and better times restored to the Stock markets.

BANKING DIVIDENDS.

The London and County Banking Company makes its dividend announcement. Last year £50,000 went to investments depreciation and £25,000 to premises account, and to reserve there was placed £50,000. This time the total appropriations are the same, divided into £75,000 to premises account and £50,000 to reserve. The dividend in either case is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and the balance is £104,179, against £101,446. The "County" has thus apparently shaken itself free of all the adverse influences, and is to be heartily congratulated on a magnificent result. But, of course, it does not depend so much on manufacturing and commercial conditions. The National Provincial Bank of England, on the other hand, is closely concerned with the great manufacturing and commercial centres of the country. Its figures are also interesting. It pays at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum for the half-year, the same as for the corresponding half-year, but carries forward £97,950, against £81,839. But we await the fuller figures of the appropriations.

ANTI-BRITISH OUTBREAK IN BRAZIL.

It is to be hoped that the more reassuring news published by both the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company and the Rio de Janeiro Tramways Company in regard to the riots may prove to be well justified by events. The cablegrams through the various agencies were in either case somewhat detailed and emphatic, and both before and after the publication of the Rio de Janeiro Tramways statement, minimising the adverse rumours, unsatisfactory statements were received. It would be a thousand pities if foreign capitalists were deterred from assisting developments in a country through ill-checked lawlessness. Happily, although the news of these outbreaks is far from satisfactory, there is no reason whatever for supposing that the authorities are not wide awake and resolute to put down any trouble that may show itself. The Great Western of Brazil is one of the soundest of the Brazilian railway concerns, and has latterly been the recipient of altogether extravagant demands from a section of its servants. It is to be hoped that the trouble will prove to be merely local, and that the official statements as to the exaggerated nature of the trouble will not have to be revised owing to subsequent events.

THE JUNGLE REVIVAL.

It is to be feared that there are various designing folk about with an eye on the purses of the public. The little device for extraction will be the West African possibilities. The West African promotions had a big quota of "wrong 'uns" from the first, many connected with some of the professedly better properties. It is to be feared that the element is not yet obliterated. At the same time, prices are not what they were in the days when this journal strongly warned the public, and got roundly attacked for its pains. But even now, the small revival that has already taken place has probably put many prises as high as the shares are worth. When all is said, however, there is reason to believe that the insiders mean to have prices higher, and that in certain cases prices may legitimately go higher. South African houses are not going into this field without a belief in the furture, and the main thing for the public to do is to avoid dubious speculations and not ultimately pay too high prices for shares. Better discriminate now while shares are low in value than wait till attracted by a rise, when all the blacklegs in the City will be urging them on. By the bye, it is timely to be reminded that even West Africa may have its little difficulties. The Abosso shortage of labour and the Taquah's dynamite explosion may help to deter the unwary.

AMERICAN MINTING OPERATIONS.

According to the annual report, presented by Mr. Frank A. Leach, the American Mint received for minting purposes during the course of the past fiscal year gold bars to the value of dols. 207,416,000. The Government purchased silver for small coinage to the value of dols. 16,530,000. For the Philippine Government 25,093,000 units of coinage, to the value of dols. 18,181,793 (pesos), were minted, and for Mexico 1,397,291 half-dollar pieces. Mr. Leach estimates the gold output in the United States during the past year at dols. 90,410,000, and the silver output at 56,510,000 ounces, which at the New York average price of 66c. works out at dols. 37,300,000. He further estimates the gold production of the world during the calendar year 1907 at dols. 410,000,000, and the silver production at 185,010,000 ounces fine, representing a value of dols. 122,000,000. The report states the amount of minted gold at present in circulation in the United States at dols. 1,535,170,900, and minted silver at dols. 715,610,000 (including dols. 568,260,000 in one-dollar pieces). The Treasury bullion reserve at the close of the fiscal year consisted of gold bars to the value of dols. 79,970,000 and unminted silver to the value of dols. 7,980,000. The report concludes with an estimate of the total gold reserves of the world at dols. 7,014,600,000, of the silver reserves at dols. 3,530,700,000, and of uncovered paper money at dols. 4,362,500,000.

THE CONTINENTAL TEXTILE TRADE.

Reports of textile companies in Germany and Austria continue to reflect the acute depression in trade during the past year. The Bielitz-Bialaer Worsted Company and the Voslau Worsted Yarn Spinning Company are amalgamating; the Voslau Company was formed in 1846, has a capital of 7 1-2 million kronen, and reports a turnover last year of about 21 million kronen; the Bielitz-Bialaer concern has a capital of 1,200,000 kronen. The Power Weaving Company, Sorau, formerly F. A. Martin and Co., report a net profit of 126,898 marks, against 338,183 marks, and are paying 8 per cent. against 19 per cent. last year. The decrease is said to be due to the general poor trade during the year and the loss on stocks of linen yarn and piece-goods. The Concordia Spinning and Weaving Company, Bunzlau-Marklissa, propose to pass the dividend, against 10 per cent paid last year. The turnover has been much below the normal, as the works have only been running 4½ days per week during the greater part of the year. Stocks of all kinds have had to be taken at considerably less than cost in many cases owing to wool purchases having been made at high prices. The outlook for the coming year is regarded as fairly favourable. The Moritz Rebbert Company, Hohenlimburg, report a net loss of 481,374 marks, against a net profit of 107,604 marks a year ago, when 2 per cent. was paid. The loss is attributed in this case also to bad trade and loss on stocks. The Company is going more thoroughly into the bleaching, dyeing and finishing branches of the trade. Orders are said to be coming in more freely, and prospects have recently improved considerably.

THE COPPER MARKET.

The copper market has been weaker during the last few days, and there has been a distinct fall in values. The change is not very great at present, and it may possibly have some connection with fears of dearer money. There can be little doubt that the financial factor dominates the copper market just now, and that with a continuance of cheap and abundant money the situation might remain much as it is for an indefinite time, unless it should suit certain magnates to break the market and establish a low level from which to engineer another advance. The visible supplies of copper go on increasing, and the output is now greater than it ever was. Reports from Tanganyika seem to indicate that African copper supplies may soon exert more influence on the market than hitherto, and it is quite clear that more than enough metal exists for the needs of trade in 1909. Just as, more than 25 years ago, people looked to electric lighting and electric trams to help the market over a bad period of over-production, so now people look to the electrification of railways; but, although this development is sure to come it will probably come slowly, and anticipations will be premature, as they were in the early eighties. The difficulty of finding funds will stand in the way of any rapid electrification of railways.

SPEAKING on the danger of invasion, at the inaugural smoking concert of the Royal Marines Old Comrades' Association, Major W. P. Drury said that if a German division were to land they would walk through this country like a Sunday-school treat; the opposition they would meet with under present conditions would be so insignificant as not to be worth the snap of a finger. It was necessary to ram home to the minds of the rising generation the danger of unpreparedness.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday's Agenda.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday, at 12 noon.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY HONOURABLE MEMBERS :—

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—

1. Are Government aware that the Mahomedan community feels very strongly on being practically debarred under the existing system of elections from securing adequate representation by election on the local bodies in the Presidency?

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether the number of Mahomedan Municipal Councillors, shewn in column 3 (c) of the statements attached to the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the address presented by the Central Committee of the Deccan Provincial Muslim League, represents seats held by election or by election and nomination combined?

3. If the above-mentioned statements indicate Mahomedan representation both by election and nomination, will Government be pleased to republish the same, shewing in separate columns the number of Councillors returned by election and that nominated by Government?

4. If the statements are republished, as desired in the preceding interpellation, will Government be pleased to publish in decimals instead of in fractions the proportionate representation in columns 4 and 5?

5. In view of the grievance made by the Mahomedan community of inadequate representation on local bodies, will Government be pleased to publish a statement shewing separately the number of seats held by Mahomedans, on the District and Taluka Local Boards in the Presidency, by election and by nomination and the proportion of Mahomedan representation in relation to their population?

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MR. CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD :—

1. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is correct that a certificate, allowing an appeal to the High Court in one of the Teka cases, in which the whole amount of compensation including the value of Government interest, was awarded to the holder of Toka land, was applied for on their behalf and that the Tribunal of Appeal refused the same (vide the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins at page 183 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1908, Part VII)?

2. Whether it is true that no certificate, allowing an appeal in the case referred to in the last question, was ever applied for on behalf of Government and that the Tribunal of Appeal was informed that Government did not intend to appeal against the award of the Tribunal?

3. Whether Government have come to any, and if so what, decision on the report of the Committee that was appointed to consider the question of the location of the Elphinstone College?

4. Whether Government will be pleased to state what means they propose to take to improve the present "unhealthy and unwholesome" hostel attached to the Elphinstone College?

5. Whether Government will be pleased to state when the hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College is likely to be ready for occupation?

6. Whether Government have come to any, and if so what, decision regarding the question of providing proper residential accommodation for the large number of students attending the Government Law School at Bombay?

7. Whether Government will be pleased to state the circumstances under which the Board of Management of the Gujarat College have decided to abolish the chair of Chemistry and Physics and to drop the Science Department at the said College, after having utilised a substantial part of the Imperial Grant in defraying the expenses of sending a science graduate to England for special training in Chemistry with a view to his appointment on his return as Professor of Chemistry at the said College, and in improving the Laboratory?

8. Whether Government will be pleased to state—

(a) why the day for the coming into effect of Bombay Act III of 1907 except Sections 9, 16, 18, 24 and so much of Section 10 as relates to Sections 62 and 62 D of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, has not yet been notified as contemplated by Section 1 (2) of the said Act III of 1907, and

(b) when they propose to notify such day?

9. Whether Government will be pleased to state what progress has been made regarding the proposal to establish a Training College in the City of Bombay for training teachers for the Primary Schools in the City?

10. Whether Government will be pleased to state what orders they have passed on the application for a Grant-in-aid to the fund raised by public subscription for providing trained nurses in connection with the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at Matheran?

11. Whether Government will be pleased to state what progress has been made regarding the proposal to establish a Model High School for Indian Girls, planned to meet their educational requirements (see paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 236 of 5th February, 1908, on the last Quinquennial Report of the Director of Public Instruction)?

12. Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Committee appointed in 1905 to consider the needs of the Grant Medical College?

13. Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Committee appointed by them to consider and report on the question of the qualifications to be required for a license to be conferred by some authority outside the University in place of the L.M. & S. degree?

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MEMBERAN NARAYANRAO GOVIND ALIAS BABA SAHEB GHORPADE, JAGHIRDAR OF ICHALKARANJI :—

1. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the Kolhapur-Belgaum Road there are three toll-bars within a distance of 31 miles from Kolhapur?

(b) If so, is not this number much larger in comparison with the number of toll-bars on the other roads?

(c) In pursuance of the remarks made by His Excellency, regarding toll-bars in the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 20th June 1908, will Government be pleased to reduce the number of the toll-bars?

2. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether sanction has been given to the Barsi Light Railway Company for the extension of the line from Pandharpur to Miraj?

(b) If the reply to the above question is in the negative, will Government be pleased to state whether any other Railway Company has applied for permission to construct the line from Pandharpur to Miraj?

3. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the time of the succession of the late Anandrao Kanderao Raste to the Saranjam it was not resumed and re-granted? If so, is it on account of the new rules framed in 1888 that on the said Anandrao's death the Saranjam was resumed and re-granted to his son?

4. Will Government be pleased to state how many Inamdars applied for powers under Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code during the year 1908, and on how many of them were they conferred?

5. Is it not a fact that the revenue of inam villages remains uncollected through the slackness of the village officers?

6. Does not Government think it desirable to give the Inamdar greater authority over their village officers by making their remuneration dependent on the efficiency of their work? If so, will Government be pleased to issue the necessary orders at an an early date?

7. Is it a fact that the moveable property of the Inamdar of Aravade, a village in the Tasgaon taluka of the Satara District, was attached by the Mamlatdar for the payment of "jodi" due to Government in contravention of the orders of Government, contained in Government Resolution No. 9920, dated 21st December, 1904?

8. Is Government aware that the Inamdars are unwilling to introduce survey settlement into their villages because by the rates proposed by the Survey Department they get smaller amount of revenue than the Mamul?

9. Will Government be pleased to devise some measure by which the Inamdars will not have to undergo a loss of revenue by the introduction of the survey settlement into their villages?

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE SYED ZAIN EL ABEDIN :—

1. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered or propose to consider the

propriety of lowering the prices of the vernacular text books?

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to open Urdu classes at the Rajkot Training College?

3. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered or propose to consider the propriety of the same books being used in all the High Schools of a province for one year, for the sake of uniformity instead of the diversified series taught in the different High Schools?

4. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered or propose to consider the propriety of formulating the courses in Persian and Urdu at the various Vernacular Training Colleges so as to bring out better and more competent Monshis?

5. Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to open Urdu Schools in some of the villages having a majority of Mahomedan population?

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONORABLE MR. HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT:—

1. Will Government be pleased to state whether the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have provided any and, if so, what facilities at the Dhulia Station for the supply of drinking water to passengers?

2. With reference to the system recently introduced by Government for remitting land revenue by Postal Money Orders, have Government considered the desirability of exempting such Money Orders from the payment of the usual commission charged by the Postal Department?

3. Is it true that the road passing through the Pardhadi Ghat in the Nandgaon taluka of the Nasik District, has not been repaired since the toll bar on the said road was abolished and that it is now in a very bad state of repair? What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

4. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether no suitable local candidate could be found to fill the newly-created chair of Physics at the Grant Medical College which is not an appointment reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service?

(b) What Captain Dickinson's special qualifications for the post are?

5. Is it true that a bridge across the Krishna on the Satara-Pandharpur Road is urgently needed? Will Government be pleased to state whether the same is intended to be constructed and when will the work be commenced?

6. Will Government be pleased to state the educational qualifications of persons newly employed in the Revenue Department in the two Khandesh districts during the last five years, and whether the work of such new employees has been found to be satisfactory?

7. (a) Are Government aware that in a note prepared by Mr. F. Anderson as President of the Lonavla Municipality, and forwarded to the Vice-President "with compliments" Mr. F. Anderson speaking about the cattle slaughter-house built by that Municipality said among other things, the following:—

"Speaking seriously and without jest, I think Yerowda Jail ought to be the proper residence of the person or persons who designed this state of things."

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether they approve of such language being used, by one of their superior officers to his colleagues on the Municipal Board?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the length of the period during which Mr. Anderson was President of the Lonavla Municipality and how many meetings of that Municipality he attended during that period?

8. (a) With reference to the Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 7529, dated 21st December, 1908, will Government be pleased to state the date when the Hill Station Municipality proposed to be constituted for Lonavla, is to come into existence?

(b) Are Government aware that the term of office of the present Members of the Lonavla Municipality does not expire till the 31st March, 1911? Is it intended to curtail that term? If so, will Government be pleased to state under what provision of the law will such curtailment be made?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state why the elective franchise granted to Lonavla is to be cut down instead of being extended under the principles recently enunciated with regard to Municipal Administration? Have Government considered the desirability of applying those principles to the Lonavla Municipality (with the extended territorial limits) provided the Municipality agree to appoint an Executive Officer? If so, will Government be pleased to state the decision they came to and the reasons for the same? If Government have not considered the desirability or otherwise will they be pleased to do so?

9. Will Government be pleased to state whether, owing to the water of the Ekruk Tank in the Sholapur District being allowed to the cotton mills in Sholapur, enough is not left for irrigation purposes? If so, whether Government propose to take any and what action in the matter?

10. Will Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what progress has been made with reference to the construction of a Magisterial lock-up in Poona City?

11. Have Government issued any Resolution with reference to the printed representation submitted to them by the Poona Temperance Association and in connection with which His Excellency was pleased to receive a deputation? If so, will Government be pleased to place the Resolution on the Council table?

12. Will Government be pleased to state whether the minimum quantity which the two experimental liquor shops started by Government in Poona are allowed to sell to customers is half a dram, while in the case of other shops it is one dram? Will they be pleased to state why the minimum has been reduced in the case of the aforesaid experimental shops?

13 Will Government be pleased to state whether it is the practice in the mofussil to notify to the public proposed changes in the location of liquor shops as is done in Bombay City? If so, will they be pleased to state in what manner such proposed changes are notified? If not, will they be pleased to bring the practice in the mofussil into conformity with that in Bombay City?

14. Will Government be plased to direct that the report of the local Abkari Committees appointed in the different towns of the Presidency be open for inspection to the public? Do Government propose to publish such reports or a summary of the same?

15. Will Government be pleased to state whether the liquor shop at Khed, in the Poona District, has more than one door in front and also a back door and whether the interior of the shop is invisible from the door-way and whether such state of things is contrary to the rules? If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

16. Will Government be pleased to state whether the liquor-shops at Mansar and Wada in the Khed taluka are located near Dharamshalas and by the side of busy thorough-fares? Will Government be pleased to state whether they approve of such location; and will Government be also pleased to state whether the shop at Wada is not housed in a shed the front of which is quite open?

17. Will Government be pleased to state whether the inhabitants of Aundh (in Haveli taluka) and of Chakan, Mansar and Wada (in the Khed taluka) of Junnar, have sent petitions praying the abolition of the liquor shops in their towns and what action has been or is going to be takan on those petitions?

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MR. GOKULDAS K. PAREKH:—

1. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) What is the distance betwen Vejalpore and the Railway Station at Kalol in the Panch Mahals?

(b) How many toll stations are there between Vejalpore and the Kalol Railway Station?

(c) What is the distance between the old toll station and the one that has been recently established?

2. With reference to answer of Government to my question No. 12, asked at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, will Government be pleased to give the dates and numbers of Government Orders superseding the standing orders of 24th February, 1860, about the time for closing liquor shops?

3. With reference to the answer to my question No. 14 (2), asked at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, will Government be pleased to say what steps have been taken by them to remedy the defect of licensees carrying on business of liquor selling at less during more than one term of license?

4. Will Government be pleased to say if they will propose to appoint the nominees of Temperance Associations as Honorary Abkari Officers to visit liquor shops and to help their officers in seeing that the law and the rules of Government relating to the working of liquor shops are not infringed?

5. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether the bhagdars of Uber in the Jambusar taluka of Broach have applied to them to have the bhagdari system resorted in that village?

(b) How has that application been dealt with?

6. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether under the orders of the Collector of Surat, the Mamlatdar of Olpad has issued circular orders to the village officers of each village of that taluka to require the villagers to keep a certain number of bullocks ready for being draughted into military service when wanted, that the names of the villagers from whom the bullocks should be taken are to be reported and that the bullocks should be delivered to Government on payment of the price and 15 per cent, thereof for a compulsory acquisition?

(b) Whether these orders have been issued in pursuance of the instructions of Government?

(c) Whether the determination of the particular villagers upon whom the responsibility is to be thrown rests on the discretion of the village officers?

7. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether they have issued instructions to the Income-tax Collector at Bombay, that in assessing the income derived from rents of houses for the tax, they should allow deduction from the gross rents only of the general tax of the Municipality but not of out-goings on account of water and halalkhor cesses, even though they have to be paid by the landlord out of the rents?

(b) If the answer of Government to the above question be in the affirmative, will they be pleased to say whether they will propose to modify the instructions by allowing the landlords deductions for all out-goings on account of municipal taxes and assessing the tax on the net income?

8. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether they propose to make a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Free Church of Scotland for establishing a Mission Hospital in some thickly-peopled part of the City of Poona?

(b) Is the grant subject to any condition against carrying on proselytizing work with reference to the non-Christian public who go for treatment at the Hospital?

(c) Are Government aware that there are serious differences in the Western India Mission Council about the advisability of having a Mission Hospital in Poona?

9. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the "Sanj Vartman" newspaper of the 16th ultimo under the heading of "The orders of the Collector of Kaira" in which it is complained that the Collector of Kaira, in contravention of the orders of Government in the matter of suspension and remission of land revenue, makes a distinction between land-holders of the agriculturist class and those of the non-agriculturist class?

(b) Do Government propose to make an inquiry into this allegation?

10. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) Whether in the Dohad taluka and the Jhalod mahal of the Panch Mahals the condition of the kharif crop of the last season was from poor to fair and that of the rabi crop in Dohad poor and in Jhalod fair?

(b) Whether this locality suffered from famine during the year 1907-1908?

(c) Whether orders have been issued to collect 1½ time the annual assessment in these mahals?

11. Do Government propose to consider whether looking to the condition of the Dohad taluka and the Jhalod mahal, the application of the Revision Survey Assessment should be put off this year?

12. Will Government be pleased to say whether any departmental orders have been issued forbidding the Headmasters of Government and recognised Secondary Schools not to admit boys even into 3rd, 4th and 5th Standard classes from private schools, unless the same were recognized by the Educational Department?

13. Will Government be pleased to say when will the work of constructing a bridge over the Kalyan Creek be proceeded with?

14. Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) If they are aware that a new practice has been adopted in some districts of giving receipts in respect of money paid on account of land revenue on printed slips of papers in the place of the receipt book?

(b) Are they aware that in the new form of receipts the village officers have not to state the name of the khatedar nor give the number of the field in respect of which the payment is made, and that there is no record left in the khatedar's hand of the particular field in respect of which the payment is to be credited?

(c) Are Government aware that the new form of receipt has created much dissatisfaction among the land-holders and delay in the recovery of revenue has occurred in some talukas in consequence of the change in this matter?

(d) Will Government be pleased to say why this change has been made?

QUESTIONS PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE:—

1. (a) Is it a fact that in Agwa, Tika and some other villages in the Ratnagiri taluka, the Mamlatdar has recently ordered the Police Patils to ask all villagers to appear before him and get their rents settled in cash even if they had not made an application in that behalf according to law?

(b) If so, is the action of Mamlatdar in accordance with any orders of Government?

2. Will Government be pleased to State the steps that are being taken or are in contemplation for utilising the island of Salsette for residential purposes in the interests of the inhabitants of Bombay?

3. Will Government be pleased to state when the erection of a proper pier at Rewas will be taken in hand?

4. Will Government be pleased to state if the Rewas scheme and the Mankowla scheme are parts of one and the same plan or are they separate?

5. Now that the offices of the Southern Mahratha Railway Company are about to be transferred to Madras, will Government be pleased to return back to the owners the lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act in the village of Narayanpur and Saptapur in the taluka of Dharwar in 1906 and 1907?

6. Will Government be pleased to supply salt gratis for curing fish to Daldees who are a very poor and backward community?

7. Will Government be pleased in view of the abnormal rise in prices to grant special monetary allowances to all public servants in the lower grades?

8. Will Government be pleased to put in hand the construction of the Light Railway from Kalyan, via Panwel and Chowk to Karajat, as it will open the unapproachable areas of Kolaba and Ratnagiri Collectorates by land?

9. Will Government take steps for constructing a deviation to the Bombay-Poona Road near the town of Panwel so as to prevent accident caused by motor cars passing through that town?

10. Is it a fact that Government have undertaken surveys in the Kolaba Collectorate for utilizing surplus water for irrigation purposes which will be available from the proposed scheme for securing electric power by means of water turbine for working mills in Bombay?

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

1. Reply to question No. 7 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

2. Reply to question No. 14 (a) put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 20th June, 1908.

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2626, dated the 28th November 1908.—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Law, 1908.

4. Reply to question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

5. Reply to question No. 8 (c) put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

6. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1908 (a Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886.)

7. Reply to question No. 17 (3) put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

8. Reply to questions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 put by the Honourable Maherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886—*Second Reading.*

2. A Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—*First Reading.*

3. A Bill to validate certain action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and to amend Section 14 of that Act—*First Reading.*

4. A Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments—*First Reading.*

MUNICIPAL CLERKS AND LOCAL ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The respectful prayer of the Municipal clerks seems to be that they might be treated as Government clerks have been treated in the matter of "local allowance." That the prayer is a reasonable one goes without saying. For my part I fail to see why Municipal clerks should be treated differently. No doubt by the Municipal arrangement a small saving will or might be effected, but then you must bear in mind that the arrangement fails to meet the cases of distress, and thus causes discontent and disaffection instead of producing satisfaction and gratitude in the clerical staff.

Government, Sir, take whatever measures they have to take cautiously and considerately, with due regard to economy and efficiency. You will, therefore, I trust, agree with me when I state that the scale arranged by Government, after great deliberation and consideration, is a well-thought out scheme and consequently has appealed to public sympathy and met with universal approval. Hence it follows that if the Municipal authorities really mean to do a good turn to their distressed clerks and are anxious to give them relief, they can only carry out their benevolent intention by adopting the reasonable and *not* too liberal scale of payment followed by Government.

Day by day the situation is growing worse. The Municipality have raised their rates on houses &c, which means an increased assessment. The house-owners demand and will demand higher rents. They screw the tenants and make them pay higher rents. The Municipality will no doubt get more money, and their servants will have to pay higher rents. It is a well-known fact that many a clerk is actually in debt for grain purchased and for fire-wood and other articles of necessity bought, and that rents are outstanding. He does not know how to meet the situation or tide over the difficulties.

When the news spread that the Corporation had kindly considered the hardships of their case, and that every clerk would get the same allowance as Government clerks get, it carried with it consolation and relief to many hearts and hearths; and every body looked forward with joy and happiness to the anticipated hour. Alas! all hopes are to be dashed to the ground. Mountains in labour: Result:—A ridiculous mouse!! For, under the proposed arrangement, many are entirely left in the cold; a few only are doled out a miserable pittance. Some get it to lose their grain compensation; the result being hardly any advantage. So I trust the matter will be considered by the authorities and the Government scale will be adopted, which will save all bitterness and prevent dissatisfaction and

DISAPPOINTMENT.

H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal of the Chief Accountant to exclude from the benefits of the local allowances clerks drawing salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 comes as a rude shock on a deserving class of Municipal servants who have risen to their present position after long and faithful service zealously performed. On the representation of Messrs. James Macdonald and H. P. Gell, the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India saw the desirability of granting relief to old servants who have large families to support. They admitted the justice of the recommendation. They saw that the proposal involved expenditure, but they said that the situation must be faced and the distress must be relieved.

I would respectfully request the City Fathers to peruse the Government Resolution on the subject and admit the wisdom of the course adopted by Government on mature and careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

[WE are given to understand that the Municipal clerks are in reality better paid than those under Government.—ED. *B.G.*]

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

The hired Transport "Rohilla," Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Southampton with details consisting of 50 officers, 30 ladies, and 32 children, 10 warrant officers, 13 women, and 24 children, 1,203 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, and 76 children, 5 infants, and 5 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs J J C Donnett, and child R A M C,
Lieut Col and Mrs A Morris, and infant Staff
Major D Hall, R A M C
Major W G Wolridge Gordon, Black Watch
Major and Mrs W A Nicholson, 2 children R F A
Captain A A Engledue, R W Surrey
Captain Wainewright, R H A
Captain and Mrs J G Bell, R A M C
Captain R H Bridges, R A M C
Captain W O Pritchard, S W Board
Captain and Mrs E Pipe, and 2 children Ord Dept
Captain A G L Astley, 14th Hussars
Captain R G Finlayson, R H A
Captain H E P Thomas, G Yorks
Lieut A F Robinson, R I Marine
Lieut J Waring, R G A
Lieut A H Spooner, and infant Lanc Fus
Lieut D G Wrangham, E Yorks
Lieut J C Pearse, I A
Lieut H D Moore, I A
Lieut and Mrs J P Mitford and sister and infant I A
Lieut and Mrs M Lewin, and child I A
Lieut A N de V Scott, I A
Lieut E de L Young, R E
Lieut J I D'Arcy, R F A
Lieut W A Erskine, R G A
Lieut B A Fairbairn, W R Regt
Lieut A F N Barron, R G A
Lieut W L Meade, I A
Lieut J P G Crosbie, R Brigade
Sub-Lt B Hughes Hallet, R I M
Lieut R E Holmes, A Court Shrop L I
Lieut J S Knowles, Middlesex Regt
Lieut W R P Henry, I A
Lieut S W R Newburn, 14th Hussars
Lieut W H G Llewellyn, S W Borderers
Lieut D C W Lambe, I A
Lieut T A M Bird, I A
Lieut I C King, 14th Hussars
Lieut H C Fielding, I A
Lieut A G White, I A
Lieut W Owen, I Army
Lieut and Mrs M B Talbot, Crosbie and infant R G A
Lieut Reg Mr and Mrs Plumb, 2 children, Life Guards
2nd Lieut S F D Greig, S Rifles
2nd Lieut J F P Butler K R Rifles
Nursing Sister, M C Quinn Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister, E J Stonehouse Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister, Allman Q A M N S I
Wife of Lieut A St George, 3 children, R F A
Wife of Lieut Col H M Adamson, 3 children, R A M C
Wife of Major L A Bosanquet, 2 children, Sher Forester
Wife of Lieut H W Haylor 5 children R F A
Sister of Capt C F Knaggs I A
Wife of Lieut J C Gillmon I S M D, and child
Wife of Lieut J Morrison, R A
Lieut G Lewis, Shrop L I
Lieut G E Wood, Lanc Fus and child
Lieut C K V Brown, I A
Wife of Capt A Gale, and child, Remount Dept
Wife of Capt C C Martindin, R G A
Wife of Capt G Barker, R E
Wife of Capt T Fitzpatrick, 3 children, Lincoln
Wife of Capt G F E Wardell, I A
Widow of Col Garew, I A

THERE is a good deal of speculation in the American newspapers, a New York correspondent writes, as to the effect of the additional charge for old-age pensions on the Budget. "There has now been published an American list representing 1,006,052 pensioners to whom last year the enormous sum of £31,000,000 was paid. The pension habit grows by what it feeds on, and in consequence of the Act of the 2nd February, 1907, which extended the pension limits, the pension office has been besieged by an army of 413,000 applicants, 348,000 of whom have succeeded in getting their names on the pay roll. American pensions arising from the Civil War, are not dependent upon the financial condition of the applicant. I know war veterans drawing pensions who are men of means and position. They affect to be proud of receiving pensions for military service and often invest the entire sum in cigars, which they pass around among their friends."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held yesterday at Chuckla. The position selected on the slope of the hill just outside the village could not have been better chosen, and the ride, in the darkness of the early morning, from Santa Cruz along pleasant country bridle pathways, was undeniably preferable to the dusty and very stony lane through Parla to Irla, at which latter place we have frequently met on Tuesdays during the present season. As early as possible a move was made along Chuckla Lane to the familiar Mango Tope on the further side of the Andheri Road, in the hopes of finding once again that the wonderful Jackal, which has on so many occasions afforded us such magnificent gallops into the Goregaum Jungles. Our expectations were soon to be realised. Taking the upper road on the left-hand side of the wood we are listening with eager pleasure to the music of the pack, but the Jackal did not, as on many former occasions, go through the whole length of the Tope. Turning to the left when about half way along the wood hounds pilot us through some more open brushwood down a somewhat steep hill and out into the open Palm Groves beyond. Then followed a long but at all times a circuitous chase. Twisting round Sunday Hill and the grasslands in this neighbourhood the Jackal returns once more to the Mango Tope in which we had found him, but hounds held steadily to the scent and driving him straight across this wood, ran a line at the back of the bungalows in Pie Dog Lane, where some very murderous looking barbed wire had to be carefully avoided. Eventually we arrive at the railway about a mile and a half beyond Andheri Station. Hounds run up the embankment on to the line and continue for a short distance along the railway track itself, and we trembled lest a train might arrive and cause very serious damage. Fortunately however hounds left the railway before any train came. Some of the riders galloped some distance back and got over the railway by a level crossing, and others found a convenient culvert underneath the line some way ahead. The hounds, though the scent had become very catchy, carried on the hunt across the main turnpike road to a big hill on the far side, but on the slopes of this hill traces of the scent disappeared. It is to be regretted that the hounds, which had done such excellent work, were not successful in killing the Jackal, but we had been following them merrily for the best part of an hour, and it may be hoped that this Jackal lives to give us just such another excellent gallop on some future occasion.

Hounds next meet at Santa Cruz on Thursday the 4th instant.

JACKAL.

BILLIARDS.

Taylor out of Form.

A VERY fair number were present at Pyrke's Saloon on Monday night to see Mr. Alec Taylor's first exhibition game. They, however, found him very much off colours, the balls running dead against him. Probably through anxiety to play well he seemed to be nervous, and though bringing off some very fine shots, including two masses, he could never really get going for a big break. Gaining confidence through the professional's inability to strike form, the three amateurs came out with much bigger averages than usual and all won.

Firstly came Mr. Carnall, who played very consistently, making a break of 39 and two more just into double figures. It took him seventeen strokes to run out, and Taylor only having got to 109 made only 9 more than his opponent.

Mr. Young came next and improved upon the former amateur's average by running out in 15 visits. Taylor once got going nicely but broke down at 38, Young making 19, 17, 14 and three more of double figures.

After making a poor start and being seemingly out of the running for the average one offered by Taylor, Avery made a great recovery. Taylor put in another 38 at his second visit, but then had the balls running badly whereas Avery followed 11 by a rather lucky 30 and a 23 which enabled him to reach the 300 during his fifteenth visit to the table. He actually beat the professional for his 100, the latter only getting to 85.

On Thursday, we shall no doubt see Taylor more in his true colours when he plays a longer game with Mr. Avery. His fancy shots were for the most part quite original, masse and jump strokes we have never seen before.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Commodore of the Club Mr. C. T. R. Scovell has kindly presented three cups one each for A., B and C. Classes—which he wishes to be sailed for on Saturday next 6th February.

A Class Handicap, Course No. 21 length 15-8, start at 3-15 p.m.

B. Class Handicap, Course No. 20, length 12-5 miles, start at 3-25 p.m.

Tomtit Class race and C Class Handicap, Course No. 18 length 8-7 miles, start at 3-15 p.m.

Ships Boat Race, Course No. 17 length 6-3 miles, start at 3-45 p.m.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

H. H. The Nizam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

According to present arrangements, His Highness the Nizam will leave Hyderabad on Friday, the 12th instant, breaking journey at Gulburga for three days, where he will visit the shrine of Khaja Bhanda Nawaz. His Highness will resume the journey to Bombay on the 15th, where he is timed to arrive on the following day.

HONOURS' RECIPIENTS.

The Hyderabad recipients of New Year's Honours will leave for Calcutta on Thursday next, the 4th instant, to be present at the Investiture. They consist of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Casson Walker, Sir Muhammad Ali Beg (known as Nawab Afsur ul-Mulk), Mrs. Hyderi (a Mahomedan lady, wife of the Financial Secretary), and Mrs. Naidu (a Bengali lady, wife of Dr. Naidu, who is a medical officer attached to H. H. Nizam's Troops).

THERE are over 246 fees for the Lucknow Championship Dog Show to be held to-day.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

AN analysis of the results given below of the last Examination in Music Theory shows that out of the 25 passes recorded, Miss Schmuck's pupils head the list with 11 or 44 per cent., Mr. Edgar Faulkner comes next with 6 or 24 per cent., followed by Miss A. Xavier with 4 or 16 per cent., Miss. Plunkett with 3 or 12 per cent., and Miss Hamilton with 1 or 4 per cent. Taken separately by divisions the tabulation of passes is as follows:—

	Senior.	Inter.	Junior.	Prep.	Total.
Miss Schmuck ...	3	2	3	3	11
Mr. Edgar Faulkner	1	2	1	2	6
Miss A. Xavier ...	0	1	2	1	4
Miss Plunkett ...	0	1	0	0	1
Miss Hamilton ...	0	1	2	0	3

The following are the detailed results:—

SENIOR DIVISION.

	Marks.	
Bomasji, Naju (Miss Schmuck) ...	88	(Hons.)
Smith, Kate, M C (Miss Schmuck)	83	"
Pawalla, Pilloo (Miss Schmuck)	65	(Pass.)
Parsons, Janet (Mr Edgar Faulkner)	65	"

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

	Marks.	
Veigas, Louisa (Miss A Xavier) ...	94	(Hons.)
O'Brian, Edyth (St Peter's School)		
Khandala, (Miss M. Hamilton) ...	92	"
Gursetjee, Dhunbai In Alexandra Institution, (Miss N Plunkett) ...	91	"
Saunderson Alice M. (Miss Schmuck) ...	86	"
D'Souza Celetta (Miss Schmuck) ...	85	"
Cursetji Gulbai (Mr. Edgar Faulkner)	83	"
Conry, Minnie (Mr Edgar Faulkner) ...	74	(Pass).

JUNIOR DIVISION.

	Marks.	
Greenhill, Harold (Miss Schmuck) ...	98	(Hons.)
Rustomjee, Amy Cathedral Girls' School, (Mr. Edgar Faulkner)	98	"
D'Cruz, Mary (Miss A Xavier)	96	"
Good, Minnie (Miss A. Xavier)	92	"
Templeton, Marie (Miss Schmuck) ...	92	"
Greenhalgh, Marjorie (Miss Schmuck) ...	88	"
Booker, Jane (Miss N. Plunkett)	84	"
Kharas, Seresn Alexandra Institution, (Miss M. Plunkett)	83	"

PREPARATORY DIVISION.

	Marks.	
Davar, Rutty (Miss Schmuck)	96	(Pass).
Panday, Rutty (Mr. Edgar Faulkner) ...	94	"
Templeton, Barbara (Miss Schmuck) ...	84	"
Layzelle, Cecil (Miss A. Xavier) ...	78	"
Adenwalla, Pilloo (Miss Schmuck) ...	77	"
Vardon, Adyar, Cathedral Girls' School, (Mr. Edgar Faulkner)	63	"

(Full marks 100, over 80 Honours, over 60 Pass.)

INSTITUTE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

First Meeting of Indian Section.

LECTURE BY MR. R. E. BURY.

The first meeting of the Indian Section of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers was held at the Y. M. C. A. premises on Friday night. Mr. W. R Steele presided over a fair attendance.

The lecturer was Mr. R. E. Bury, A. M. I. C. E., and he was introduced briefly by the President. The subject dealt with was "Drop Forging," and the lecture, interesting to professional men, was illustrated by diagrams shown by lantern slides.

The following passages are taken from the lecture:—How to cheapen the production of good reliable forgings is a problem that has been, and is still occupying the attention of engineers of all classes, forging being a very expensive item in most engineering works. The introduction of die forging has done much towards this end and practically all the large works at Home have large die forges. There are several methods of die forging, either by means of a drop hammer, steam hammer or hydraulic press. It is not within the scope of this paper, however, to deal with hydraulic presses for die forging; but in passing, it will be well to note the following advantages the drop hammer has over the press. In the first place the elasticity of the blow of a drop hammer tends to expel the dirt and scale accumulated in the dies, which in the case of a press has no means of escape, and is pressed into the metal. Secondly, the dies, which are very expensive, wear out much sooner under a press owing to the immense friction they are subjected to during one long operation which, in the case of several blows of a drop hammer, is reduced to a minimum. Thirdly, a better surface is obtained on the finished forging when stamped than when pressed; as in the case of a press the air, unable to escape from the mould or die, causes minute blow-holes in the forgings.

Die forging by means of a steam hammer, although considerably used, has not proved an unqualified success, owing to the blow being too rigid, too dead. To do away with this defect, and to obtain a perfectly elastic blow, similar in all respects to that of a smith's hammer, has been the aim of many eminent engineers, the drop hammer being the nearest approach to it.

AN EARLY DROP HAMMER.

An early form of drop hammer consisted of a top and bottom block, the top block running between two vertical guides. A rope passing over a pulley, suspended over the blocks was fixed at one end to the top block and die. Men then seize the free end of the rope and raise the top, and on releasing the rope, the block falls by its own weight, thus delivering an elastic blow upon the metal. A considerable number of these hand-lifted drop stamps are to be seen working at the East Indian Railway Locomotive Shops at Jamalpur, turning out very good "light" forging. The hand-lifted stamp, however, entails a good deal of labour and the weight of the top is limited to about 15 cwts. This disadvantage soon led to the introduction of mechanical lifters for the stamps, and Mr. Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer, brought out a steam-lifted drop hammer.

The lecturer threw on to the screen several diagrams illustrating the hammers, and proceeded to deal with more modern apparatus. "About 1897," he said, "the late Mr. Brett, of Coventry, introduced a patent lifter actuated either by steam or compressed air. This patent lifter is now extensively used by many of the large engineering firms in England and abroad. Within the last few years many Indian firms have put down these patent lifters, the Government Harness Factory at Cawnpore probably having the largest number of them in this country. The stamps at this factory are all used for light work, such as buckles, bits and other similar articles required in harness-making. The Carriage and Wagon Shops of the East Indian Railway have a heavy battery at Lillooah, consisting of 25-8-15 cwts. stamps fitted with this lifter and some very heavy forgings are produced under them."

THE BRETT PATENT LIFTER.

The lecturer then described and illustrated the Brett Lifter.

Drop forgings are far more perfect than ordinary ones.

The lecturer then described the best methods of making foundations, the making of good dies, the material to be used, designing and sinking, the best process of hardening, and also dealt with many other matters of great interest to mechanical engineers, and afterwards illustrated on the screen every operation in the making of a triangular brake bridle.

In conclusion Mr. Bury said:—"Not only are drop forgings cheaper and more accurate than hand forgings, but they are stronger owing to the rapidity of the blow delivered contributing essentially to soundness. This has been proved by various mechanical tests. Drop forgings are rapidly taking the place of the more expensive malleable iron castings and the future before the drop hammer is immense."

The President on behalf of those present thanked Mr. Bury for the very interesting paper he had read and endorsed all that the lecturer had said. By the introduction of the steam hammer, what would formerly cost a shilling can now be turned out for a penny, and it had entirely revolutionised engineering works.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks moved by Professor Everett.

A LIVING MONUMENT.

ANY person walking through the old Churchyard of Greffriars, Edinburgh, some years ago, would have seen a strange and pathetic sight. Many a costly mass of carved stone or polished marble, covered with eulogy, marked the places where the once rich and great ones of this world slept; but upon the green grass which covered the nameless resting-place of a poor man there lay—what?

It looked like the effigy of a dog cunningly wrought in dusky stone so as to mock life, and yet it breathed, it stirred, while now and then a piteous sigh or half-smothered whine broke from it. This was a living monument—the sleeper's only friend, a true-hearted little terrier, who could not bear to be parted from him.

And lying there, the small rough-coated Scotch doggie spoke better things for his dead friend lying below than pompous speeches cut on senseless blocks of stone. He gave silent witness to his master's kindness, he told a tale of love which passes beyond the grave into that land where pain and parting are no more.

The heart of little Bobby was with the friend he loved still. What memory! What self-forgetfulness! What devotion! The creature lost all other wants, all other woes, all other cares, in the one all-absorbing desire to stay close to the spot where he had seen the beloved form disappear.

Who knows but that his long vigil was brightened by the hope that his master would wake and come to him again? If any such notion was in his mind, and if little faithful Bobby looked forward to meeting his master once more, surely by this time his longing is satisfied, and the same marvellous affection which drew him to linger on his friend's grave has now drawn him to his side elsewhere.

An aged man, James Brown, whose duty it was to take charge of the cemetery, remembered well the day when an humble artisan named Grey was brought to lie there and noticed that Bobby was chief mourner. Next morning James found him lying on the grave, and, as his orders were that "No dogs were to be admitted," he drove the poor little fellow out.

But the next day Bobby was there again. What did he care for printed notices stuck outside the gate? Or for wrathful gate-keepers within? It was cold and wet and Bobby was seen by James in a forlorn and shivering plight. The man took pity on him, and fed him.

Poor Bobby, thus encouraged in his desire to stay near the grave, now lay upon it in peace. For fourteen years he kept his solemn watch, never leaving the sacred spot for many minutes. A benevolent man, Sergeant Scott, R. E., allowed Bobby his board for a length of time, and for nine years he was fed by Mr. Trail, the kindly keeper of a restaurant close by. At his shop Bobby appeared regularly for his dinner, being guided by the midday gun from the castle.

But at last the same mysterious hand that had touched Bobby's master, stilling every pulse, stretched itself out to touch Bobby too. He died; and since men thought it no shame to bury him in consecrated ground near that of loftier beings, perhaps some angel guide did not disdain to show Bobby's little spirit how to reach that of his idolised master. To be with Grey was Bobby's Heaven.

Among the many visitors who flocked to see the four-footed sentinel at his post was that ardent lover of animals, the Baroness Burdett Coutts. Afterwards she caused a beautiful drinking fountain of granite to be erected in the streets of Edinburgh to the memory of Bobby.

Many a weary wayfarer on two legs or four passes on refreshed after quenching his thirst at its flowing waters. Bobby has not lived in vain. At the top of the column sits the small doggie himself, cut out granite, and bidding all the busy throng for his sake to cherish his race.

Professor Blackie wrote a Greek inscription for Bobby's memorial, which, when translated, runs thus:—"This monument was erected by a noble lady, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, to the memory of Greyfriars' Bobby, a faithful and affectionate little dog who followed the remains of his beloved master to the Churchyard in 1858 and became a constant visitor to the grave, refusing to be separated from the spot till he died in the year 1872."—Edith Carrington.

LIFE ON THE RIVIERA.

Forty Francs a Week.

NICE is emphatically the Riviera town in which to practise economy without discomfort. For Nice is so large that one's economical exercises are not on parade there, as they would be in a smaller Riviera town. The amusements of Nice, again, may be enjoyed on the same cheap scale as its apartments. The three theatres, for instance, producing admirably such operas as "Thais," "La Tosca," "La Vie de Boheme," have stalls at five francs, while in the comfortable galleries numbered seats as low as one franc each may be reserved.

What could be pleasanter, too, than a visit now and then to one of the large and glittering cafes of Nice, with their good orchestras, their long lists of London and Paris newspapers and weeklies, their playing cards, chessboards, backgammen or draught boards, so rapidly produced on demand and all this at the price of a modest "consommation" or two—a mug of the best German beer, a glass of the finest Mocha? Yes at this price, all round you sit the wise French folk writing their letters, playing their games, reading the news.

We were more than comfortable. House keeping in a small way is easy at Nice, where all the winter long fresh peas, new potatoes, tomatoes, beans, in the way of vegetables, to say nothing of delicious fruit, are to be obtained at the low prices that only prevail at home in the summer time.

We had a good maid, who went home every night to sleep. We paid her by the hour—thirty centimes an hour—the customary rate among the Nicois. And our average weekly expediture of forty francs per person itemised itself thus:—

Rent...	16·67
Food...	17·
Light and heat	1·25
Laundry	2·50
Servant	2·50
Total...	39·

BY THE WAY.

FULHAM PALACE AND THE CHURCH PAGEANT.

It would scarcely be possible to choose a more ideal site for the forthcoming church pageant then the grounds of Fulham Palace, every rood of which is eloquent of centuries of history. From the Conquest almost Fulham Palace—or Manor House, as it used to be—has been the home of the Bishops of London; and as far back as the ninth century the ground on which it stands is said to have been the camping-ground of Danish soldiers, who constructed the mile-long moat which surrounds it. There have been few men famous in Ecclesiastical history who have not been entertained within its walls; and many of our Sovereigns have enjoyed its hospitality

MR. RUBENSON ON KABRU.

Mr. Rubenson's account, in the "Alpine Journal," of his ascent of Kabru is full of hope for those who aspire to see the conquest of the highest peaks on the surface of the globe. Even at an altitude of 24,000ft. neither the Norwegian climber nor his companions suffered from mountain sickness. "We did not suffer," he writes, "from any real physical inconvenience," and he was not even troubled by insomnia—that terror of extreme elevations. Finally his report on the coolies on whom so much depends in the Himalayas, is favourable and even enthusiastic.

THE FOUNDER OF GLASGOW.

January 13 was a sacred date for Scotsmen, being the festival of St. Kentigern, or Mungo, the "patron" and founder of Glasgow. He is said by the Welsh to have been appointed to the bishopric of Glasgow by King Arthur, who possibly exercised suzerain power over that Cumbrian region. Kentigern, like other Keltic saints, wielded such influence over animals that the wild deer drew his plough. The gibe about uncleanliness, snarled at the ancient saints by worldlings, will fall pointless on Glasgow's founder, who died while taking a warm bath, though hardened cynics may suggest that the uncommon experience proved fatal. Kentigern died in his 185th year, unless enthusiasts have added a century to the age of a hale octogenarian.

SPAIN AND TROUT FISHING.

Mr. Walter M. Gallichan—an excellent authority on the subject—tells in the "Sportswoman" that for early spring fishing there is no better country in Europe than Spain, and people who flit from our shores to escape the winds of the opening months of the year cannot find a more genial climate than that of the Spanish Peninsula. San Sebastian and the villages that lie between that seaside resort and Santander are within reach of beautiful trout-streams, which give the best sport to the fly-fisher in March and April. The Ason, within a few miles of Santander, is one of the most sport-giving streams in the North of Spain. There is a modest inn accommodation at Ampuero, on the Ason, but better hotels will be found in Santander, whence the river can be reached by a short rail journey.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., is also among the admirers of General Booth's battalions. Concerning its religious side he said, in a recent interview: It is the only section of the Christian Church that really attempts to get at the masses of the people; and whilst I should not like to commit myself to the Army theology, its religious work is a painful necessity of the existing situation. The Churches, by their very respectability, freeze out the poor, and but for the Army tens of thousands would be practically outside the pale of Christian influence altogether. The Army's efforts in connexion with the destitute Mr. Hardie spoke of as "Christ-like work," and in its financial administration he has "absolute confidence."

THE PEDIGREE OF THE SHIRT.

Why does the being we call a "gentleman," asks Mr. Frank Crane in the January "Atlantic," wear around his neck "a band of spotless whiteness and unbearable stiffness, at his wrists similar instruments of torture, and before his chest a rigidly starched linen plate"? No one outside of a madhouse would call these articles of apparel agreeable. There is for the custom no reason at all drawn from comfort, hygiene, or usefulness. There is however, the ghost of a dead reason. Once upon a time a "gentleman" was presumed to do no work, and he dressed to show this, by putting on these visible signs that he never soiled his hands, sweated his neck, or bent his noble back. It matters not that we no longer believe it once; its ghost rules on. No man is bold enough to appear in society without this impossible harness. Only a professional humorist, like Mark Twain, or some one who wishes to pose as a mild lunatic, dares rebel. Addison said that the man who would clothe himself according to common-sense would find himself in gaol within a week.

INVESTED IN GAS.

The competition between gas and electricity is now so keen that it is interesting to compare progress of the gas industry, as marked from year to year by the "Gas World" Year-Book. From the tables of this annual one learns that last year something like 194,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas was sold, as compared with 189,000,000,000 cubic feet in 1907. This refers to the British Isles exclusively. But the figures given in the Year-Book cover the gas supply industry of the British Empire, from which one learns that within the confines of the Empire there are 1,835 separate gas undertakings. Assuming a capital investment of £100 per million cubic feet of gas made per annum, a very conservative estimate, we arrive at the fact that, in the British Isles alone, no less a sum than £135,000,000 is directly invested in the manufacture and supply of gas.

FROM TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

Long before the arrival of the Constitution (says the "Bystander"), the Turkish woman had begun her self-emancipation. Unfortunately, she began by demolishing the most picturesque part of her life—the household interior. And now, throughout Constantinople, you see European gaudiness and bad taste everywhere. Scarlet silk curtains have taken the place of the beautiful Turkish embroideries, scarlet velvet and gold chair displace the picturesque divans and cushions; in fact, the beautiful Oriental interiors have been superseded by the most vulgar products of Tottenham Court-road. Not that these things are cheap here—oh, no! But they are so Western!

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER

DRESS FOR EARLY SPRING.

The new models all accentuate the sheath-like style of dress. Skirts for wear with coat and skirt dresses alike favour the Directoire cut, and come well up above the waist, fitting as closely as possible. The favourite blouses shown are in filet net trimmed with embroidery in soutache work. The patterns to which preference are given are those which form long lines, such as curved leaves, somewhat recalling the ancient pine-cone pattern. These are naturally small in size, but are very closely wrought on the net. The sleeves are very long, and cling to the arm, and are also fully decorated with the embroidery. Such a frock for house wear as a filet net of coarse mesh worked with soutaches work has sometime an overdress which looks like a pointed shawl caught just above the waist with an ornament and then falling away.

MERMAID-LIKE DRAPERY.

This mermaid-like drapery appears to be the natural development of our attachment to Directoire lines. It demands very skilful management and must be weighted. This is usually effected by the embroidery, which is of the richest and heaviest, but when something lighter is in use good dressmakers introduce small pieces of lead. Square-cut trains, outlined with fringe, look very well, and are sometimes more suitable to the figure of the wearer than the exceedingly pointed effects. As to the materials, of which rumours have been heard, these are more of silk and satin than ever. Crepes de Chine, charmeuse in a variety of makes, and so on, are in vogue, not only for evening wear, but for forming parts of dresses for such events as receptions, races, and so on. Dyed filets are much in use, chiefly because they afford such a perfect medium for the application of flowers embroidered in chenille and silk-braid soutache.

THE VOGUE OF LACE.

Hand-made lace will be greatly worn, and the taste will given an impetus to industry. Much of the beautiful lace and also embroidery on linen used by our best houses is Italian, and the frequent purchase of their handicrafts will be a real blessing to the people. Lace is used not only for the toilette, but in Paris it is shown as trimming for household articles, and sometimes curtains are composed entirely of the coarser Venetian point stitches. As to the use of colour for early spring dresses, tabac brow is considered one of the best, also the brown which is got by burying linen in the ground and allowing it to take on the tone of mould. The palest of French grey, too, is in favour and so are the various shades of violet, blue, and what we have called Bordeaux during the winter months. The woman who wishes to use colour successfully limits herself to that which is really natural. Some of our best tweeds are in tones of exceptional beauty, because they are dyed with natural materials. It is a well-known fact that the best qualities of silk, velvet, and so on take much better dyes than cheaper makes. When two or three colours are introduced into a costume they ought to be chosen with an eye to nature. Russet shades, from the earth, greens from leaves, and the tints of flowers are always safe, and can, as a rule, be mingled with impunity. The French fashion of accentuating colour with a dash of black never comes amiss.

SIR H. VON HERKOMER AND THE PHILISTINE.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer addressed a crowded audience at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, on the subject of "The Philistine." He said the more intimate he became with the Philistine the more impressed he was by the fact that he was a much-maligned creature. The word Philistine had been most loosely used in this country, without any clear idea as to its origin or meaning. By a fortunate experience he had now been able to get data regarding the origin of the use of the word.

From a distinguished lawyer living in Vienna he found that the word had its birth in the University of Vienna, where the students distinguished themselves from the townspeople by labelling the latter Philistines. These students regarded the non-students in Vienna as people who had no conception of higher and freer thought. The exact date of the introduction of the word was 1693, on the occasion of a curious episode. Many serious quarrels took place between students and townspeople, and during one conflict, when the non-students appeared in overwhelming numbers, a student was killed. For the funeral oration the pastor took as his text the words: "The Philistines be upon thee." From that moment the use of the word as designating lesser intellects became fixed.

What, he asked, would the world have done without the Philistine? From time immemorial he had held the balance between the sense and nonsense of mankind, and had been a steadying element. According to his lights he had freely patronised the arts, and had been a powerful factor in the country's government. Surely he was a man to be reckoned with. Moreover, in nine cases out of ten he was a right good fellow, a staunch friend, a clear-headed counsellor who clearly saw the ground on which he stood and, consequently, seldom stumbled. Authors and dramatists had long found the Philistine useful in pointing a moral, invariably to his disparagement.

"But as he (Professor Herkomer) understood him the Philistine struck the balance in modern life. He was the little line of intelligence from which they judged that which was above and that which was below. Philistinism should never be confounded with Puritanism. In no European country had art felt the baneful influence of Puritanism—he did not speak of Puritanism in religion—so much as in this country. Consequently the painter of the nude was but an exotic growth in this country. The noblest forms of art had represented the nude figure, and flesh painting represented the highest achievement of the painter. If a master produced a work in this direction it was nobody's business to enquire who his models were or what was their character. But this was precisely the interest of the Puritan.

"Philistines made up the large majority, and hence it was to them that artists, musicians, and authors must look for the substantial reward of the world. He wanted the artist to keep his art pure, to force his personality on the public, but let him be just to that middle line of intelligence on which he was so largely dependent for existence. By that time, no doubt, the audience had discovered that he himself was a rank Philistine. He was convinced that there was a touch of the Philistine in every human being, from the artist to the grocer and from the statesman to the ploughman. He remembered Millais in the Grosvenor Gallery on one occasion passing by some pictures by Burne-Jones with a wave of the hand and the remark, "Oh, I cannot understand that sort of thing." Was it perhaps a touch of the Philistine in him that prompted that remark? It was exactly what a Philistine would say.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There must be many who, under the guidance of Mr. Noyes's contribution to the "English Men of Letters" series are wandering once more in the golden labyrinth of the poetry of William Morris. The impression which it makes as a whole is one of immense sensuous splendour. Morris has a passion for the precious stones and the precious metals, for things skilfully and curiously wrought, for whatever is rich and rare and priceless, so that there sparkle upon every page that he has written jewelled rods and carven hunting horns, gemmed sandals and golden gowns, mystical phials and apple-shaped crystals scored with magical words—objects such as a "collector" would pawn his all to possess. Moreover, this preoccupation with detail does not prevent the painting of large canvases. Picture succeeds glowing picture interminably. In the "Life and Death of Jason," for example, there is nothing more masterly than the description of the descent of the Harpies upon the banquet of Phineus. Hesiod has handled the subject, and so has Virgil, but Morris has produced effects of his own—in the dim, green light which heralds their coming, in the apparition of the grey feathered, blood-stained creatures themselves and in the mockery of that one which alights on Phineus himself and,

Perched on his head,
Laughed at the furies laugh when kings come down
To lead new lives within the fiery town.

Pictures of this sort, when the elements of them are collected in the mind, remain astonishingly vivid.

ANTIPATHETIC ATTRIBUTES.

There is much, nevertheless, in the narrative poems to remind us of the truth of M. Ribot's remark that in literature warmth of colouring and warmth of feeling are often mutually exclusive. The appeal to the human heart is singularly feeble. We are not moved to pity or terror. The characters are not sufficiently individualised for their vicissitudes to be matter of much personal moment to ourselves, and they seem beautiful shadows, painless and joyless, moving about in some wonderful far-off other world of their own. Often, of course, the thought of death which so persistently haunts Morris's poetry is introduced with wonderful effect, as when the heroes surrender themselves to joys of the banquet in the Hall of Phineus:—

So, set 'twixt pleasure and some soft regret,
All cares of mortal men did they forget,
Except the vague wish that they might not die,
The hopeless hope to flee from certainty.
Which sights and sounds we love will bring on us,
In this sweet fleeting world and pitcous.

Concerning Morris as a literary critic, Mr. Noyes has little to say. The truth is, Morris's mind was so imprisoned within his own conception of art that his judgments outside his own walk are almost negligible. Mr. Stodart Walker furnishes a good instance of this. In a letter written to him Morris said: "Macaulay, I conclude to be a big-wig merely. Johnson, as a literary man, is not worth a moment's consideration. Burke I have not even looked at. Boswell I look upon with some respect, but to class him with serious authors would be absurd. In short, except Defoe, the eighteenth century is absolutely devoid of works of art, and it is only from that point of view that I care to look on the subject." With this judgment Mr. Walker patly confronts one by Wilkie Collins, who speaks of his "unreigned admiration and respect for Johnson, both as a man and a writer," and specially commends his "Vanity of Human Wishes" and "that master-piece of profound criticism and vigorous English style 'The Lives of the Poets.'"

ROUSSEAU AND LES CHARMETTES.

Recent research has knocked some ugly holes in the idyll of which Rousseau makes Les Charmettes the scene, but the continuous stream of pilgrims thither has not apparently slackened, and rumour that the shrine was being allowed to fall into decay has drawn forth an interesting correction from M. Marc-Vallet. M. Mars-Vallet, who is himself a fervent "Rousseauist," has been custodian of the building for the last eighteen months, and assures all whom it may concern that local zeal is too strong to allow a place made so famous by the "Confessions" to suffer from neglect. Three years ago the Municipality of Chambery acquired it, consulting rather the prestige of the district than the pockets of the ratepayers. Since then they have voted the sum of 4,400 francs for repairs, and whatever restorations have been found necessary have been conducted under the direction of a highly qualified architect with the approbation of the Under-Secretary for Fine Arts and on the principle of faithfully retaining all the original features. This is all good news, and the public spirit and sound taste of this country township are well worthy of being commended as an example in similar cases in this island.

BEETHOVEN'S "GRANDE PASSION."

It would seem that the Memoirs of a German Countess, Theresa Brunsvick, published the other day at Leipsic, shed an interesting light on a romantic episode in the life of Beethoven. It is well known that on the day that great composer died his friends found in a secret drawer of his desk, where probably it had lain for years, a love-letter breathing in every page a genuine and fervent passion. It was a bit of a revelation to his friends because it showed that there had been in Beethoven's life a "grande passion" that had been heartily reciprocated by the object of it, and which, in the nature of things, might have ended in marriage. But it was a bit of a mystery also. Why was it in Beethoven's desk? No one to this day can say whether it is the mere rough draft of a letter that was sent, or whether Beethoven, after writing it resolved not to send it, or whether he wrote it simply to relieve his surcharged feelings, a "prose sonata." Equally unknown are the date and place of writing, for although each of the three instalments of which the letter is made up is dated, it is only with the day of the week and the month. Finally, the person for whom the letter was intended has until now been only a matter of conjuncture, and it is her identity the Memoirs practically settle. Theresa Brunsvick inherited from her father a long pedigree, a slender fortune, and an undoubted talent for music. She was set down to her piano at the age of three, at six she played before the nobility of Budapesth, and the passion for music remained, until in her later days superseded by philanthropic enthusiasm, the master passion of her life. It was on the occasion of an eighteen days visit to Vienna that she met Beethoven, who seems to have fallen beneath the spell at once and very powerfully. He came at noon to give her a daily lesson, and instead of remaining an hour remained for four or five. This he did for the sixteen days that were left of the visit, much to the consternation of a household which did not like the institution of five o'clock dinner. From that time forth he continued the friend of the family, and the mysterious letter is the sole remaining specimen of whatever impassioned correspondence may have passed between him and Theresa. The marriage never came off, partly, perhaps, because of their common poverty, and partly also because of their difference in rank. Aristocratic prejudice ran high in Austria, and no doubt, in the eyes of the friends of the Countess, Beethoven must have seemed a mere Twangling Jack—a Twangling Jack of genius, indeed but essentially of the same order as the organ-grinder at the street corner who is brother-in-law to the ice-cream merchant. Theresa never married and after finally refusing an often repeated offer of marriage from another quarter later on, she notes in her diary, "An old genius has eaten away my heart." She died in 1861 in dark [illegible] foreseeing nothing but decay in front of her country.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"as a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and not-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Lat-n, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fuse, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. [illegible], M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

"A Pocket Manual" "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

WEST END "EXTRA-THIN" GOLD WATCHES.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons.
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities.

Light, Digestible Loaves

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

the SURE Raising Powder to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1378.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China.
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S

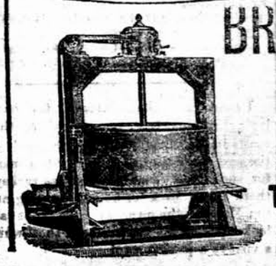
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS FOR TEA PLANTERS.



SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED. HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 1, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 2, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/2	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	93 5/8		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	24	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8	1/8	
do. in New York ...	52	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·14 1/2		2
do. do. do. Berlin ...	.....		
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2	Since	14th Jan.09.
do Short London Bills			1/8
3 months' sight.	2 1/2		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England ... £275.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200 ,,
Imports ... ... 17,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ...5·21—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·05	5·04	5·04	5·03	5·03
—05	—05	—05	—06	—06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·02	4·95	4·90	4·87	
—05	—05	—05	New position	

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 43,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 41,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... 29,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 36,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·59+01 (Declined early owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on bull support and short covering.)
Do. do. May 9·54+02

NEW ORLEANS :—
Spot Cotton—9 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·60+08
Do. do. May 9·85+08
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 37—May-June—London—Value—Canal.
Red Karachi C.I.F. 35 1-2 May-June—London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,490,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 36 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal.—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED :—
Brown Cawnpore 41 April-May.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
LINSEED :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 April-May—Hamburg—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-2 unchgd.
RUBBER :—
Para Rubber 5-1 Sellers.
ARRIVALS :—
"Liebenfels," "Elgin."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [2ND FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
6 Bundles Rs. ...	15,000	Basreh	National Bank.
2 Cases Sovs.	52,500	Jeddah	The B & P S N Co.
7 Packages Sovs.	62,205		
Gold Coins ...	56,755	Jeddah	Sundry Importers.
Rupees ...	300		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	20,284 bales.
Wheat	193 cwts.
Linseed	1,947 ,,
Safflowseed	1,176 ,,
Gingellyseed	13,210 ,,
Poppyseed	56 ,,
Groundnuts	2,674 ,,
Castorseed	2,736 ,,
Rice	951 ,,
Myrabollams	3,991 ,,
Cottonseed	55,005 ,,
Mowrasseed	115 ,,
Gram	771 ,,
Joowar	2,638 ,,
Maize	nil

Bombay, 2nd February 1909.
Markets closed for the Moburrum.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The Share Market here continues quiet. To-day's transactions include:—Saltore, ¼ (premium); Ranegunge Coal, 23 ; New Birbhoom, 46½ ; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 47 ; Jumoni, 13; Ghusick and Muslia, 17¾ ; Auckland, 7 ; Union, 18½ ; Sendra, 13 5/8 ; Satpuhuriah, 18 ; Matigara, 10 ; Jumoni (Auction,) 13½ ; Imperial Coal, 7½ ; British Indian, 6¾ ; and Rasaboni, 22.

The Bank of Bengal shares stand at Rs. 1,500 and Government Paper at 94-1.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE following is the report for the half-year ending 31st December.

The Directors beg to report to the shareholders as follows :—

The half-year under report has been a good half-year all round considering growing competition and consequential detractions. The Directors have all along believed that as the investing public becomes more enlightened it will be able to judge the institutions on their own merits and not on imaginary gossips.

The improvement of the half-year will be apparent from the following statement.

	June 1908.	Dec. 1908
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital Subscribed.	17,52,200 0 0	19,39,850 0 0
Capital Paid up ...	4,70,824 12 10	6,83,943 2 10
Deposits	57,79,642 14 10	63,99,875 8 1
Gross Income ...	2,37,630 5 9	2,94 011 13 7
Nett Income ...	40,293 5 10	53,284, 0 11

The growth of the institution from commencement will be apparent from the following statement :—

Years.	Subscribed Capital.	Paid up Capital.
	Rs	Rs. a. p.
31st December 1901	81,550	10,540 0 0
30th June 1902 ...	1,02,600	20,905 0 0
31st December 1902	1,07,950	30,210 0 0
30th June 1903 ...	2,09,900	48,890 0 0
31st December 1903	2,99,790	73,145 0 0
30th June 1904 ...	5,00,000	96,890 0 0
31st December 1904	5,00,000	1,10,872 8 0
30th June 1905 ...	5,00,000	1,26,903 4 0
31st December 1905	5,00,000	1,53,818 15 0
30th June 1906 ...	5,00,000	1,58,503 2 0
31st December 1906	5,00,000	1,68,348 12 0
30th June 1907 ...	6,17,500	2,05,540 1 0
31st December 1907	10,00,000	2,26,916 0 11
30th June 1908 ...	17,52,200	4,70,824 12 10
31st December 1908	19,39,850	6,83,943 2 10

Years.	Deposits.	Profit.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
31st December 1901	1,84,435 12 5	1,858 1 6
30th June 1902 ...	3,39,164 5 1	220 7 11
31st December 1902	4,31,443 10 2	5,401 6 5
30th June 1903 ...	8,64,858 8 6	3,924 14 6
31st December 1903	12,64,643 5 4	13,905 1 10
30th June 1904 ...	18,31,687 3 7	6,772 2 2
31st December 1904	26,59,450 14 1	15,406 9 11
30th June 1905 ...	32,96,515 10 6	6,241 15 0
31st December 1905	38,27,823 15 5	10,650 6 11
30th June 1906 ...	38,93,479 3 2	9,434 3 5
31st December 1906	39,96,940 2 6	10,168 6 0
30th June 1907 ...	45,02,211 15 0	16,309 4 5
31st December 1907	51,47,256 2 2	26,771 10 5
30th June 1908 ...	57,79,642 14 10	40,293 5 10
31st December 1908	63,99,875 8 1	53,284 0 11

The nett Income of the Bank after defraying all expenses amounts to Rs. 53,284-0-11 which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Towards Dividend at 8 per cent. per annum being 4 per cent. for the half year	21,462 4 0
Towards writing down the preliminaries (from Rs. 20,000 to 15,000)...	5,000 0 0
Towards Reserve raising that fund to Rs. 75.000	25,000 0 0
Balance to be carried forward ...	1,821 12 11
Total	53,284 0 11

In 8 years time the Bank has paid up its its preliminaries Rs. 46,000, saved Rs. 60,000 as reserve (75,000-15,000) ; established 50 Branches and declared 8 per cent. dividend for the last 5 years. This must be satisfactory to shareholders and depositors.

Capital of the Company now stands at 19 1-2 lakhs near about, and Paid up at Rs. 6,83,943 2-10 and a nett reserve of Rs. 60,000 against a deposit liability of 64 lakhs. If anything the institution is over capitalised rather than under capitalised.

The Punjab has been the birth of 18 new Banks within the last 3 years, and, considering the terms offered by the new institutions to depositions to depositors and to their employees, and to the latter somtimes quite in disproportion to the work expected, shareholders should be satisfied with comparatively small profits. But if the shareholders and friends of the Company as well as the staff will try to farther popularise the Bank, and bring to the notice of the public its sound position, and advantages offered by the same, the shareholders and the staff may benefit without any retrenchment in the general savings.

The shares of the Bank have been selling at Rs.33 with Rupees 30 paid up. In this connection also it is noted with regret that some effort was intentionally made to depress their value by offering shares in the market at lower prices. The Directors will now offer only shares of the value of Rs. 60,000 to make up Rs. 20,00,000 at this price, the balance of Rs. 5 lakhs to be issued at a still higher premium justified by the position of the Bank.

During the year Hon'ble Mr. Harkishen Lall, the Managing Director, paid a visit to England on private affairs and Mr. Ganpat Rai acted for him during his absence.

During the half-year Ajmere Branch was taken over from the Amritsar Bank, Limited, and an Agency opened at Jodhpur. Since the close of the year a Branch has been opened at Surat.

The Directors take the opportunity of thanking their staff for the good work done and they hope they will have still better reason to acknowledge their services in the future.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 1773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 3,10,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,67,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	84	175	4	263
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,80,000	3,60,000	9,000	5,69,000
Totalfor 3 weeks	3,30,000	6,90,000	16,000	10,36,000
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	1,44,380	3,54,424	6,877	5,05,681
Per mile of Ry..	82	200	4	286
Total to Corresponding date...	3,47,970	9,56,013	19,014	13,22,997

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 38,681
Do. to date.....Rs. 2,86,997

THROUGHOUT the winter a fox has been laying serious toll on several of the hen roosts in the Chew Stoke District, and during the past few days he has evinced a partiality for such New Year delicacies as turkey. As there is no pack of hounds hunting north of the Mendips the gunners have kept a good look-out, and the fox has been shot whilst on a visit to a poultry yard.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	71½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630xd Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,635
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Cohaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	215
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	413½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	550
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	265
Finlay Mills	250	250		265
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	225
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	35	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	175
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	780
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	782½
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	206½
New City of Bombay	100	500	20	710
Phoenix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,080
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,315
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,380
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	Quotation
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ o·o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,00
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	38
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	35
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	27
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour	200	200	15	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.1?	12½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1?	2?
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	9 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing.	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Marchs and Co.....	100	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	4934
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron [Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nm 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	12½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	55
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Trenchorland Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	680

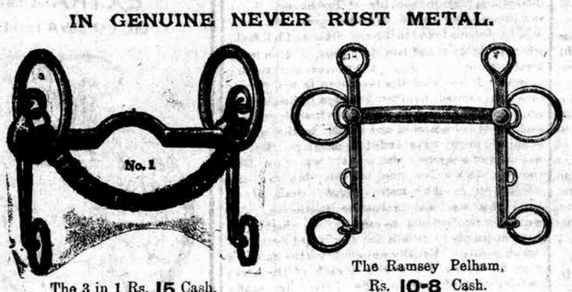
PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	112½
Breull's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Brosch City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	215
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	135
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khasgaum	400	400	25	325
Mahava	200	200	.....	150
Marcantile	125	125	nil	50
Mysur Manufg	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	480
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	160	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan	150	50	10	195

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY—14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

SMART NEGLIGÉ SHIRTS
FIT GUARANTEED
PATTERNS ON REQUEST
PRICE RIGHT
STYLE RIGHT
FIT RIGHT
CUT RIGHT
MAKE RIGHT
RESULT RIGHT

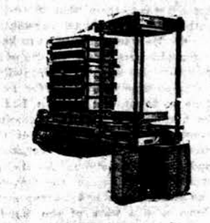
Plain coloured Oxfords in Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Green, Biscuit and White. Six for Rs. 30.
Fancy coloured striped oxford mattte. An excellent cloth for hard wear. Six for Rs. 33.
Fancy coloured striped "India Gauze matte. Superfine quality, very smart stripes. Six for Rs. 36.
Fancy "Newmarket" Zephyrs. All the newest colours in smart stripes and checks. Six for Rs. 42.
Fancy striped soft cambric in white and igt coloured grounds with fancy stripes. Six for Rs. 30.
Mercerised Zephyr. A cool "silky" cloth n white ground with neat coloured stripes. Six for Rs. 30.
Fancy striped "Cell-nett." A delightfully cool material in a variety of designs. Six for Rs. 33.
Silk Zephyr. A very light silk mixture in a full range of smart stripes and fancy designs. Six for Rs. 72.
Our stock is now replete with all the latest novelties in coloured shirtings, while our many years' experience enables us to guarantee satisfaction in every detail.
Asquith & Lord Ltd.
SHIRT SPECIALISTS
Customer's measures carefully registered for future reference. Self-measurement forms supplied to mofussil constients, on which we guarantee a perfect fit.
BOMBAY.

POPULAR RIDING BITS
IN GENUINE NEVER RUST METAL.


The 3 in 1 Rs. 15 Cash.
The Ramsey Pelham, Rs. 10-8 Cash.
IMPROVED EGG BUTT RING SNAFFLE PREVENTS LIP NIPPING.
Rs. 6-8 each.
ALL BITS GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY ENGLISH MAKE AND TESTED.
Rs. 6-8 each.
McALPIN & HUGGETT, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Callard, Bowser & Sutton's Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
MAKERS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
,, ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
,, PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & Co.
MANCHESTER, England.

Stephens' Ink's
Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons
For Typewriters

Clean & Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
[pronounced—eye-silma].
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else knows will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth ; to keep them in perfect condition ; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years. Supplied direct from the factory to anyone, or approved at less than largest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Cranks, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free and unbiassed catalogue and offer or an sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 · LIVERPOOL.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT BRIDPORT.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

GANJAM.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

BERHAMPORE, 20TH JAN.—The Ganjam Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was opened yesterday and closes this evening. The site chosen and the general arrangement of the exhibits were excellent, thanks to the energy and endeavours of the Secretaries of the Association. The Rajah Sahib of Dharakota, Vice-President of the Association, took a very active part in the proceedings and the show was a great success.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah opened the Show on behalf of the Rajah of Peddakimidi, and in doing so said:—

As you are all aware, our District is backward in matters agriculture and we entertained fears last year that we might not be able to make the Exhibition and Cattle Show a success. But we are glad to learn that they were considered on the whole a success and that our agricultural products were considered to be praiseworthy. This is no doubt a matter for congratulation and it is hoped that this will only encourage us to improve our products.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country. Eighty per cent. of its population are dependent on agriculture. So that the agricultural problem is a most vital one and deserves the earnest and serious attemption of both the rulers and the ruled. There is no denying that, in spite of its importance, our methods of agriculture continue to be imprimitive and our knowledge of agricultural science, practical and theoretical, instead of improving of late years has deteriorated, though we find there is an ardent desire just at present to acquire knowledge and improve the agricultural condition of the country. It must be admitted that the surface soil of the lands in the country being subjected year after year to the methods of cultivation in vogue from time immemorial has become exhausted, and we have not taken care to relieve the lands for a number of years of adopting the system of rotation of crops or using powerful manures which science suggests and which other countries have adopted with advantage. It is therefore the paramount duty of both the Government and the people to take stock of the present agricultural methods of the country and strive to raise the ryot from the quagmire of poverty in which he finds himself immersed to-day. It is a matter for gratification to note that both the Government and the people have become alive to the importance of the situation and a beginning has been made to carry on agricultural reforms on some systematic lines. Practical steps, though by no means sufficient for the needs of the country, are being taken for the encouragement and improvement of agriculture. This spirit on the part of the people to improve the largest and perhaps the sole surviving industry augur well for the future of the country. The Government have taken in hand agricultural research, the training of students and scientific and experimental farming. It has founded a few schools and Colleges; established a number of farms; started a few experimental pumping stations and Veterinary Hospitals, arranged Cattle Shows, awarded prizes to encourage the breed of cattle; issued bulletins and pamphlets for the benefit of the agricultural population; directed experiment to be made for the reclamation of saline soils. While the Government have begun its work in the direction of agricultural improvement in earnest, the non-official public are not behind hand to do their best in the matter. They started Agricultural Associations in each District. They have been running Shows, such as these which the Rajah opens to-day, almost in every District. They have been discussing problems, agricultural, in their annual conferences. But recognising as one does this re-awakening in the country and appreciating with gratitude the interest evinced by the Government I cannot help remarking that we lamentably lack efficient Agricultural Schools or Colleges; the experimental farms and pumping stations can be counted on one's fingers; the staff of Agricultural experts is exceedingly small; the bulletins issued are very few and serve as yet no useful purpose; and in fact the allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs a year made by the Imperial Government for agriculture is too small, and the Agricultural Associations have not been able to do the work which was expected of them and attract the notice or gain the good-will of the agricultural population.

After referring to the great work that is being done in the promotion of scientific agriculture in England the speaker said:—

Gentlemen, when I refer to this I do not mean that the Government or the people should introduce these reforms all at once or that it is absolutely necessary to borrow all the methods employed in advanced agricultural countries like America, Japan, Belgium or Holland, whatever may be the progress which these countries have made in matters agricultural. I am one of those who advocate a study of local agricultural practices before we think of effecting scientific improvements and adopting those found in foreign countries into our agricultural methods. Eminent scientists like Dr. Voelcker have recorded it as their firm conviction that Indian agriculture is good and the Indian ryot has not much to learn from his Western brethren. The same eminent authority considers that the cultivation in Nadiad and some other parts of Gujarat is about the best in the world. Sir Frederic Nicholson, who was so popular as an official and whose love for this country has induced him to make it his home, referred to the garden cultivation of Coimbatore in eulogistic terms. In the matter of agricultural implements and manures also the systems obtaining in the West to some extent are either unnecessary or unsuited to the conditions of our country. For instance, steam ploughs, mowing machines, costly threshing, husking, and hulling machines and steam water-lifts such as are used in America and other Western countries are needless and will be disproportionately expensive for this country where labour is cheap and ready to hand and skilled mechanics to repair them are rare. But improved Swadeshi ploughs like those in use in the Ceded Districts will be of great service. Again, in the matter of manures, though powerful manures are available in the West, their cost is prohibitive and they are not absolutely needed as there are valuable manures in the country to replace them. So that the view of Mr. Robertson, who is no doubt considered to be the pioneer of agricultural education in this country, that the Indian agriculturist knew nothing of his business and his methods or practices were utterly wrong, wasteful and unscientific, is not quite correct. It is therefore necessary that a Commission of a few experts must go about the country to study and collect information as to the existing methods of cultivation, implements used and manures employed and put the best of these methods and practices into operation and introduce them in backward districts by modifying and adopting them to the existing condition of the place where they are to be introduced. Other practices and methods which do not obtain here but which will be equally useful in this country may be borrowed from abroad provided the cost is not prohibitive. This method, if employed, will be both popular and cheap

There is another aspect which should not be lightly passed over if we are really to improve the agriculture of our country. Our educated young man must learn not to despise the calling of a peasant. He must not consider agriculture to be a degrading profession. Though once our Aryan forefathers were all agriculturists we have now come to despise the position of our ancestors, and unless we begin to respect their calling we cannot hope to improve our country and rise in the scale of nations.

What we therefore want our Government and the landed aristocracy to do is to disseminate broadcast a knowledge of agricultural science and improved methods of cultivation. We want them to found scholarships for our young men who may be willing to study in Agricultural Colleges here or abroad. We want in every district in the headquarters of the Collector a branch of the Agricultural Department under the direction of Agricultural Superintendents with a number of Inspectors under them. We want model farms on an extensive scale to be opened in the headquarters of each Taluq with an agricultural museum attached thereto which is accessible to the agricultural population, We want tables containing an analysis of soils of each taluq, so far as practicable to be prepared and kept in these museums, so that those ingredients of the manures which are wanting in them may be supplied. We want the Inspectors, under the supervision of Superintendents, to establish small model forms and rural centres, make experiments, distribute leaflets and lecture to the ryots on the advantages of improved methods and demonstrate to them the benefits thereof at their very doors. In fact, we want the Government and the landed aristocracy to expand the Agricultural Department and to bring home to the doors of our people in this villages all the help which modern science has been able to find for the improvement of agriculture. These are some of our ideals and we hope the District Agriculture Association, with the help of the Government, will be able to introduce them gradually.

The speaker, in conclusion, referred to the need there was for maintaining and improving the many fine breeds of cattle in India by holding numerous Cattle Shows and encouraging emulation among the breeders.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

Rajahmundry, 23rd Jan.—There has been a good deal mentioned in the papers about the doings in different Stations during Christmas Week, but nothing has appeared regarding Rajahmundry. On the 23rd December Dr. Waernor, of the American Mission, with her Assistant, Dr. Kohrer, gave a Concert and a Christmas Tree at their bungalow, which was largely attended by the parents and children attending their SundaySchool and several others. The whole affair was a great success, and it was very good of Dr. Waernor to do so much for her Sunday School scholars and their parents, who also received useful gifts. At the Railway Institute there were two dances on the 29th and 30th December, a Christmas Tree, and a treat to the little ones on the 30th December, and Sports for the children of the Indian employees of the Railway on the 31st. The Railway Volunteer Band remained here for three days, and treated us to good music, which we all enjoyed. The ball-room was very crowded on the first night as a large number of guests attended from different parts, and even from Madras. The Sports caused a good deal of excitement, while the clowns kept the children in good humour throughout. After dark we all adjourned to the Institute where the Christmas Tree was on view, and Mrs. Gale kindly distributed the presents to the little ones.

The Police Sports were held on the 11th instant at Godavery under the supervision of Mr. Cunningham, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, assisted by his Inspectors. There was a very large gathering the Collector, Mr. Cumming and Mrs. Cumming, from Cocanada, being among those present. The Sports were enjoyable and well contested.

The last of our festivities took place three days ago, when there was a large gathering at the Railway Institute to witness the drawing of tickets in connection with some toys which were left over from the Christmas Tree. Mr. Simpson amused us with his gramophone, and some danced to the music thus provided. Thanks are due to Messrs. Roberts, Wordsworth and Satur for the excellent arrangements.

MADANAPALLE.

Madanapalle, 26th Jan.—Yesterday, the anniversary meeting of the Boys Secondary School was held. Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S., Collector of Cudappah, presided and Miss Van Nest distributed the prizes. All the European residents of the place and many Indian residents and officials as well as the members of the District and Taluq Boards were present. Miss Hart, M.D., of Vellore and Miss Levick, M.D., a new Missionary, were also present. The proceedings began with drill and gymnastics and the boys went through these exercises creditably. The guests then adjourned to the School hall and an interesting programme, consisting of Telugu and English recitations, was gone through.

The Superintending Headmaster then presented his Report, which showed good progress and steady development in every direction. He also quoted from the Inspector's remarks from which the following is an extract:—

"English has been taught well in almost all the classes under the able supervision of the Headmaster who has prepared a syllabus of instructson in all the subjects and regulated their study with care. The notes prepared by him in the several subjects as to the methods of teaching are valuable and points to the fact that instruction is imparted in the whole School on rational methods. It is satisfactory to note that the boys are generally able to understand and answer questious in English and a great many of them appeared fit for promotion. The general condition is satisfactory and reflects credit on the management." The Headmaster also alluded to the contemplated development of the School and the intended erection of a large two-storied building, as well as the proposed supply of models, appliances, an apparatus for the efficient teaching of science, mathematics and geography. The Report showed that the School is in a very prosperous condition and that its present strength was the highest on record.

Mr. Partridge made a short speech showing his appreciation of the work done in the School.

He was pleased that the Headmaster laid special stress on moral education, and hoped every one would loyally support him in his endeavours, and that all the teachers under his supervision would devotedly follow his lead. With such systematic training there need be no anxiety about the improvement of the moral tone. Referring to sports and games he was sorry that the compound was not large enough to allow full scope for the athletic spirit of the boys. The School being situated in the middle of the town this could not be helped; but he thought that there was ample room in the Mission compound for games and he hoped that would be availed of. He hoped that parents would help the teachers by looking after their children while at home making them attend school regularly, go to school clean, do their home, work well and behave well outside the school. He was very pleased that the School was prospering and that it was doing so much good.

The Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, M.A., Manager, thanked the Chairman for his kindness. Mr. Partridge had always been a friend of Mission work and above all he had been a sympathetic officer, always ready to help the suffering and to interpret the real feelings of the people to the Government. Mr. Chamberlain also thanked the members of the deputation, and Miss Van Nest in particular, for all the good they were doing, and hoped that their example would encourage and inspire his Indian sisters to take a larger share in the work of educating and elevating the masses.

The singing of the National Anthem and the distribution of "pan supari" brought the meeting to a close.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 26th Jan.—I regret to say that plague has made its appearance here. A few cases only have been reported, but one, amongst some tailors, proved fatal. Rats are a great nuisance and a source of danger. It would be money well spent if the Municipality followed the example of Madras and had them systematically destroyed.

It is time that something was done here, as has often been proposed, towards the registration of domestic servants. We are at their mercy, and few have the courage to prosecute rogues among them, and Coonoor seems to boast a great number of this type.

Excavations are being made for the foundations of the new Municipal Hospital. It will be a great improvement, for the present Hospital is too small and is badly situated. Major Bryson has secured six acres of ground near the Convent, and has arranged with the Roman Catholic authorities to exchange the ground for the present Hospital buildings and a sum of money. The said authorities will, when the Hospital is vacated, improve the building and use it as almshouses. About Rs. 50,000 are required for building and other expenses. Major Bryson hopes to raise half this sum by donations and entertainments in the Station, and Government have promised the other half. As regards upkeep also it is hoped that the Government will afford assistance, as they do in most other towns in the Presidency.

Some improvements in the market are promised and the Municipal offices are about to be converted into stalls for the beef butchers, who at present are in a most insanitary place. The market does the Station anything but credit, and it is to be hoped that better arrangements will now be made.

CALCUTTA SOCIETY WEDDING.

MORE—LUKIS.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnised at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. John More of the firm of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. Calcutta, second son of the Rev. J. More was married to Madge, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Lukis, I.M.S., and Principal, Medical College, Calcutta. Both the contracting parties are very popular in Calcutta Society and the attendance at both the wedding and reception was large and fashionable. The best man was Captain C. C. Murphy, while the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Lukis and Miss Aileen Forsyth.

Shortly after four o'clock the bride walked up the aisle leaning the arm of her father who gave her away. She wore an Empire dress of soft, white satin with swathed bodice and yoke and sleeves of fine lace. She carried a bouquet of orchids and Eucharis lilies.

The bridesmaids wore Empire dresses of cream silk voile with long tunic skirts and trimmings of pale blue satin ribbon. Their large white hats were trimmed with pink roses and lined with pale blue silk to match the ribbons on the dresses. Their bouquets were of pink roses and had pale blue ribbons.

The Cathedral was prettily decorated. Archdeacon Luckman conducted the Service which was fully choral. At its conclusion the newly-married pair signed their names in the Register, the witnesses to the signing being Mrs. Arthur Caspersz and Surgeon-General Sir Gerald Bomford, I.M.S., K.C.I.E.

The reception was held at the Saturday Club. Peliti supplied the cake. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Sir Gerald Bomford while Captain C C. Murphy proposed that of the bridesmaids. The band of the 10th Jats was in attendance. A photograph of the bridal party and the principal guests was taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The newly-wedded couple will spend their honeymoon at Puri and then proceed to England.

The presents which made a handsome and glittering display were much admired. Among them were an extremely handsome cheque fron the father of the bride and a generous one to the bridegroom from the partners of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.

SOUTH COORG.

Pollibetta, 26th Jan.—A Camp of Instruction will be held from the 7th to the 13th March, both days inclusive. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

Recently, wholesome coolies were employed doing repairs to an estate road, a vessel containing old gold coins was unearthed. A dispute arising over a division of the spoil, the information was carried to the Sub-Inspector of Police at Pollibetta. The coolies concerned have been arrested, as some of the coins had been disposed of. The figure of an elephant is said to be on one side of the coins and an inscription in Hindustani characters on the other.

Since the rain reported early this month, there has been no further rainfall, though on one or two occasions subsequently it has been threatening. The rain brought out the very forward but on the most matured wood, mostly at the tops of the trees.

The blossom took longer than the normal time to open and when fully blown was of an exceptionally large size. The weather was entirely favourable for the setting of the blossom, and as far as can be judged at present, only an infinitesimal proportion of the fruit germs appear to be unpromising. Fortunately, the rain was too early to cause injury to the remaining bud on the trees. These do not appear to have been pushed forward nnduly and, considering the fact that the trees bore lightly this season and were relieved of crop early, there does not appear to be an undue growth of young shoots on the trees, so that there is every prospect of the trees wintering and making additional bud normally if hot bright weather continues. Rain at this time would probably be of benefit to the setting of the blossom already brought out, but it would undoubtedly do harm to a large proportion of the remaining bud. The coming season's crops will depend entirely on the seasonableness or otherwise of the next blossom showers. If they are not too late in coming, crops ought to be good.

Pruning is generally in hand everywhere, and with its completion, work for the season may be considered as finished, manuring being left over to be dealt with by the hot weather hands, or be applied on the opening of the new working season in May next.

BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR, FEBRUARY 1.

THE cold which had abated has started again, lowering the temperature to 45 degrees in the shade. It keeps blowing at all hours of the day making us uncomfortable. The excessive dews that recently fell have improved wheat crops considerably.

Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji returned by a special train from his shooting excursion, having bagged a tiger in the hills at Lushala. He left for Bombay to receive Lord Lonsborough, who is arriving from England along with her Ladyship and a retinue. Sumptuous arrangements are being made for their reception at Jamnagar.

Altogether there are now twenty European guests at Jamnagar. The Maharaja of Bhownagar recently motored down to Chital, en-route to Bhania a village under the Gaekwar, on the telegraphic intimation that a tiger has appeared in the hills there killing cattle.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European and Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate. Rs.	Discount Rate. Rs.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate. Rs.	Discount Rate. Rs.
Yearly	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly	2½	2	3-12	3

Address: THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED, 2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMPS.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 100 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

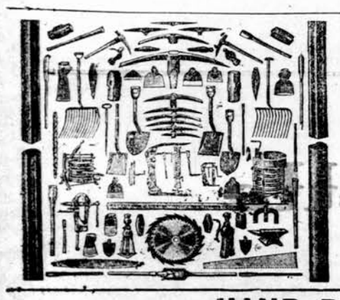
A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Demimose or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL BHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL

FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.

HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DITMAR'S ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

Electroliers, Pendants, Brackets, Table and Floor Standards in stock in the largest possible variety. ELECTRIC BULBS, 10, 16, 25, 32 candle-power, GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY, As. 12 Each. Glass and Silk shades, and Bead-fringes for Electric Lamps.

We undertake to convert Oil Lamps for Electric Light by means of special adaption pieces. We also have a large selection of Metal and Terracotta Figures fitted for Electric Light. Also

FITTINGS FOR GAS - - - - LIGHT in metal and cut glass.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** 69, Esplanade, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumptica.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL" 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vitality vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and ordinary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency, so often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired all kinds of [illegible] disorder, etc., it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] ried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and [illegible] ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, or [illegible] Kidney Affections; examine across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.6d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first box gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days' only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package or Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALKER, De Roos' Licensee," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and SERIOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser" by Dr. De Roos, on the cause of [illegible] nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Bookseller, 14 Royal Courts, Ludgate, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Bombay: Printed by TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

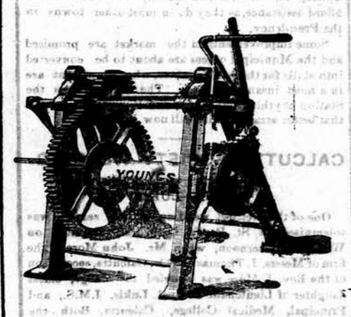
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS.

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

Per Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus

Thomas Wilkinson *are upon every GENUINE bottle.*

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DARKENING HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it digest for a longer or shorter period at the stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. FROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, Borough Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great medicine enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the greatest confidence to my patients. In stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other Medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betty Patent Capsule bearing on the cap with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the outer wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 183, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES *From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.*

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TORCH. *Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors.*

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATINGS POWDER KILLS

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.